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Restoration of Name of Jefferson Davis to Cabin John Bridge

Official
Correspondence





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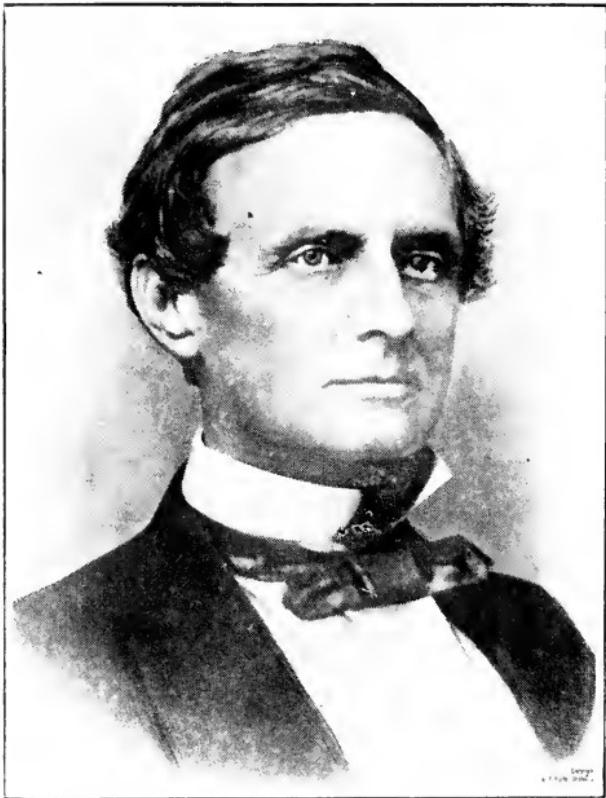
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JEFFERSON DAVIS
Secretary of War, U. S. A., 1853-1857

The Restoration of the Name of Jefferson
Davis to the Cabin John Bridge,
Washington, District of
Columbia

Being the Official Correspondence Leading to This
Restoration



PUBLISHED BY
THE CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION, OF NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISIANA
1909

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New Orleans, La.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE purpose of this pamphlet is to relate officially, in chronological order, the history of the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War of the United States of America, to the Cabin John Bridge, at Washington, District of Columbia—a page of American History restored to its rightful place.

For the information of those who are not familiar with the history of the Union Arch, better known as the Cabin John Bridge, the Aqueduct at Washington, D. C., the following facts are given:

On April 21, 1852, the Congress of the United States took the initiatory steps to supply Washington and Georgetown with good water, by appropriating \$5,000 for surveys, &c. Later successive appropriations were made as follows: 1853, \$100,000; 1855, \$250,000; 1856, \$250,000; 1857, \$1,000,000; 1858, \$800,000; 1859, no appropriation, but a law passed for the care of the aqueduct; 1860, \$500,000; 1863 the masonry engineering was practically completed. The chief engineer was Montgomery C. Meigs, with Charles T. Curtis as general superintendent and inspector. Much of the detail of the plans and drawing was by Alfred L. Rives, of Virginia.

The measurements, including the abutments, are: over all length, 450 feet; single span, 220 feet; rise, 57.26 feet; at the crown, thick 4.2 feet; brick conduit, 9 feet diameter; and roadway about 100 feet above the ravine. Materials: abutments, of gneiss from Maryland; rubble arch and spandrels, of Seneca sandstone; and the stone arch, or ring of granite, from Quincy, Massachusetts.

The first work on the bridge proper began in 1857, while Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War. As the construction of this enormous undertaking was under the supervision of the War Department, his name was cut on the tablet in the western end of the bridge.

The War between the States was declared 1861. Jefferson Davis, then Member of Congress, resigned and returned to the South, where he was made President of the new Government—the Confederate States of America—and was the only President during the existence of that Government, 1861 to 1865.

Owing to the pressure incident to war, on June 18, 1862, Congress transferred the work of construction of the bridge from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, of which Caleb B. Smith was secretary, with William R. Hutton as chief engineer. Feeling ran high in Washington against Jefferson Davis for casting his lot in war with his own people, the Confederates, and in 1862 his name disappeared from the tablet in the Cabin John Bridge.

In 1892, twenty-seven years after the Confederate War, the former chief engineer of the bridge—General M. C. Meigs—died. At once rumor renewed the old story to the effect that he (Gen. Meigs) had ordered the name of Jefferson Davis erased from the bridge. On September 8th of that year, 1892, a card was published in Washington, D. C., newspapers, by William R. Hutton, chief engineer of the bridge in 1862 (the year the name was erased), when the construction was under the Department of the Interior—a card stating that, when the construction of the bridge was transferred to the Department of the Interior, the first order given him (Hutton) by Caleb B. Smith was to erase the name of Jefferson Davis. Chief Engineer Hutton continues: “Not taking seriously the Secretary’s remarks, I did nothing in the matter”. He further states that a week later the contractor, Robert McIntyre, “arrived to resume work on the bridge”; the Secretary gave McIntyre the order, and that McIntyre’s “first work was to remove Mr. Davis’ name”.

It is hoped that this clear statement of Chief Engineer Hutton as the final explanation of this unfortunate act, will be accepted by all. His personal part in the matter should be satisfactory as proof of the truth of his statement.

In 1867 the supervision of the aqueduct was transferred back to the War Department from the Department of the Interior. On February 16, 1909, President Roosevelt ordered the name of Jefferson Davis restored to the Cabin John Bridge by the War Department. Four days later, February 20, 1909, the Secretary of War, General Luke E. Wright, repeated this order to his chief of engineers. On May 14, 1909, the last letter—S—of Mr. Davis' name was carved. The entire face of the tablet was "resurfaced", without removing it from its position, and the original inscription, including the name of Jefferson Davis, recarved.

For many of the above facts, I am indebted to an article in the "Records of the Columbia Historical Society" by Mr. William T. S. Curtis, vol. 2, 1899, page 293, published in Washington, D. C. This article is full of interesting and most instructive information. It is greatly enhanced by a liberal number of handsome illustrations of the progressive stages of the construction of the bridge.

Richmond is selected as the city of publication, because Jefferson Davis was occupying his official residence, as President of the Confederate States, in this city in 1862, when his name was erased from the bridge.

At no time did any ceremony attend the work of restoration. But thousands went to watch the single stone-cutter at work, and to listen quietly while his ringing blows sang out the glad news. Among them were young girls from Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and other States. Some of them begged to be allowed to climb the scaffold, and the good-natured stone-cutter allowed it. When one would designate the exact bit of stone she wanted, he would chisel the tiny chip into her uplifted hand, to be carried away a treasure.

When the restoration was completed, it passed silently into the records of a great nation.

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON,
Editor and Publication Committee.



THE
CABIN JOHN BRIDGE COMMITTEE
Appointed by
THE CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION
1907

The following persons have been requested to serve on the "Cabin John Bridge" Committee, and have accepted:*

HON. ADOLPH MEYER, M. C. from Louisiana, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL S. D. LEE, Commander-in-Chief, U. C. V., Columbus, Miss.

MR. JNO. W. APPERSON, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. C. V., Memphis, Tenn.

MRS. LIZZIE GEORGE HENDERSON, Pres't Gen'l U. D. C., Greenwood, Miss.

MRS. GEO. S. HOLMES, Pres't Jefferson Davis Mon't Ass'n, Charleston, S. C.

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON, Sec'y Conf. Mem. Lit. Society, Richmond, Va.

MRS. ALFRED GRAY, Act. Pres't Conf. Mem. Lit. Society, Richmond, Va.

MISS K. C. STILES, Regent of Georgia Room, Conf. Museum, Richmond, Va.—declined.

MISS M. B. POPPENHEIM, Ladies' Memorial Ass'n, Charleston, S. C.
MRS. W. J. BEHAN, Pres't C. S. M. A., Chairman, 1207 Jackson Ave., New Orleans.

MRS. GEO. A. WILLIAMS,
Cor. Sec'y.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President.

(Official)

*[Editor's Note.—At the expiration (November, 1907,) of her term as President-General of the U. D. C., Mrs. Henderson retired from the Cabin John Bridge Committee, and was succeeded by the incoming President-General of the U. D. C., Mrs. C. B. Stone. March, 1908, the Hon. Murphy J. Foster, of Louisiana, was appointed a member of the committee to succeed Mr. Adolph Meyer, deceased. 1908, Gen. Clement A. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of United Confederate Veterans, was appointed a member of the committee to succeed Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief, deceased.]

Upon the return of Mrs. Behan from the Richmond Convention of the C. S. M. A. to New Orleans, she had a personal interview with the Hon. Adolph Meyer, Member of Congress from Louisiana, relative to the restoration of the name of Mr. Davis, and at this conference he accepted the position of official representative from the C. S. M. A. to the United States Government. As soon as Mr. Meyer went to Washington, he brought the matter at once to the attention of the Hon. W. H. Taft, Secretary of War.

1907

Extract from the Minutes of the Convention of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association held in Richmond, Va., June, 1907.

After the adoption of the resolution, Mrs. Behan spoke of the "History of the Memorial Associations of the South," which, she said, she would like to recommend, saying that "it was the only compendium of the work of the Women of the Confederacy, '61-'65, and that every library should contain a copy." Mrs. Behan stated that the copies on hand would be sold for the benefit of the Jefferson Davis Monument, to be erected in New Orleans, and that the cornerstone of said monument would be laid on June 3, 1908. She also said that there was another subject which she would like to bring to the attention of the Convention, that it might be discussed and acted upon if agreeable to the members, and said: "Ladies, it is this: As you are aware there is, in Washington, D. C., or just outside of the city, the Washington Aqueduct, known as 'Cabin John Bridge.' It is a wonderful piece of engineering skill, and was constructed under the supervision of Mr. Davis while he was Secretary of War—1853-1857—and his name was inscribed on the keystone of the bridge. In 1862, his name was ordered cut off by Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, under the administration of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. The people of the South look upon this as an act of great injustice to Mr. Davis, and think the name should be restored.

"It seems to me that this is the time for us to take some action on this matter, with the hope that we may succeed in having the name restored on or before June 3, 1908."

A motion was then offered by Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, delegate from the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, of Richmond, Va.:

'I move that, in order that the true and accurate history of the construction of the Washington Aqueduct, familiarly known as "Cabin John Bridge," may be preserved to posterity, and in order that justice may be done the memory of Jefferson Davis, who, as Secretary of War, under the administration of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, supervised the construction of this most inspiring and wonderful structure,

"Be it resolved, That we, the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, in convention assembled, in the City of Richmond, Va., on this, the first day of June, 1907, do request the United States Government to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored to the place on 'Cabin John Bridge, from which it was removed during the war."

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Robert Emory Parke, of Georgia. It was then open for discussion. One lady thought that Jefferson Davis and his cause were more conspicuous by the absence of his name, because it showed the petty spite of those who had ordered it cut off. The majority, however, were in favor of making an effort to have the name restored.

Among the honored guests were Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, the only surviving daughter of Jefferson Davis. After numerous and repeated requests from the members that she express her opinion upon the question, she very modestly and with great feeling said: "My father con-

sidered the erasure of his name a great indignity, and felt that it was done with a view of eliminating from history the part he had taken in the construction of the bridge; that he had been deeply interested in the piece of engineering and had given it his closest attention. It was his wish, and also the wish of my dear mother, that the name should be restored in justice to his memory."

Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order. . .

The President asked Mrs. Chieves, the Vice-President of Virginia, to take the chair. Mrs. Behan moved that the "Cabin John Bridge" resolution be taken from the table. Motion carried. Mrs. Behan said that she felt convinced that if we made the request referred to in the motion, that we would be successful; that this was an era of peace; that time, with its healing influence had softened much of the bitter feeling that existed at the close of the war; that sectional prejudice is fast dying out; that the men of the North and those of the South had stood shoulder to shoulder in defence of our common country, against a foreign foe; that the name of Jefferson Davis is more prominently before the public as time rolls on, it is received with more respectful consideration by the people of the North, his actions are judged less severely, and we have every reason to hope that this request will be granted. A motion was then made that we amend the former motion by adding after "the war," and, "that we invite the United Confederate Veterans, and all other Confederate Associations to unite with the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, in its effort to have this patriotic and historical purpose accomplished on or before June 3, 1908." The amendment was carried, and the motion, as amended, was then read by the secretary, seconded by Miss M. B. Popenheim, of Charleston, S. C., and unanimously carried.

Recommended that the Chair appoint a committee to present this matter to the proper official, and that the Confederate organization make an effort to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored on the "John Cabin Bridge" before the one-hundredth anniversary of Mr. Davis' birth.

RICHMOND, VA., June 18, 1907.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, Pres. C. S. M. A., New Orleans, La.:

My Dear Mrs. Behan.—Your letter of June 15, 1907, inviting me to serve on your Cabin John Bridge Committee received.

I accept with pleasure, esteeming it a high honor to serve in such capacity.

Yours very truly,

VIRGINIA MORGAN ROBINSON.

(Mrs. J. Enders Robinson.)

MONTEAGLE, TENN., July 29, 1907.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

Your letter of July 22nd, forwarded from Greenwood on July 25th, reached me Saturday. I will take great pleasure in doing what I can toward carrying out the purpose of the resolutions you enclose. * * * I shall hold myself ready to do my part of any work which the committee shall decide on as furthering our object. My

address, until August 8th, will be here, care Mrs. Carre, and I will send you my address from time to time as it is changed until I return to Greenwood, October 1st.

With the friendliest greetings, I am,

Very truly your friend,

LIZZIE GEORGE HENDERSON,

Prest. Genl., U. D. C.

GREENWOOD, MISS., Dec. 10, 1907.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

I am just remembering that I have neglected to write and resign my position on the committee for getting the name of Jefferson Davis replaced on "Cabin John Bridge." The cause of resignation of course being that I am no longer Pres.-Genl. U. D. C. Wishing you a Merry Christmas,

Very truly your friend,

LIZZIE GEORGE HENDERSON.

RICHMOND, VA., 1008 Park Avenue, September 9, 1907.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

I am just home from my summer outing, where your letter was forwarded me and it became misplaced, which must be my excuse for not replying before. I shall be most happy to serve on the committee for the restoration of Pres. Davis' name on Cabin John Bridge, and trust sincerely that our united efforts may be of some avail.

Hoping you have been well since I saw you last, I am,

Very sincerely,

SALLIE P. GRAY.

(Mrs. Alfred Gray).

GALVESTON, TEXAS, 1421 Avenue E, January 3, 1908.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

Since we met, the Old Year with its joys and sorrows has past to the great volume of departed years, and the "New" has dawned with its unwritten treasury; I trust that it will pour into your lap only the good things of life, thus making each of its days bright for you. Your letter came on the first and found that I was absent in Houston, where I had been called to the burial of Mrs. Abson Jones, the widow of the last President of the Republic of Texas. * * * But to the subject of your letter: and in reply I will say that it is a privilege to serve on the committee which will endeavor to have Mr. Davis' name restored to "Cabin John Bridge," and I was sorry to have missed

the discussion of that matter last spring during the meeting of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, in Richmond. Mrs. Rosenberg and I were invited out to luncheon and were late in getting back to the meeting, when we found that it had been brought up and the resolution passed to take up this matter and try to bring about such restoration. In the interest of truthful history this should be done; and in any way that I can assist this devoutly-wished consummation I am at your service, and I do hope that this may be accomplished in this centennial year of President Davis' birth, and that by June 3d it will be restored. With much appreciation of your appointment, and many thanks for your good wishes and gracious words, believe me,

Cordially your friend,

CORNELIA BRANCH STONE.

MRS. WILLIAM J. BEHAN, President Confederate Southern Memorial Association:

My Dear Madam.—It will afford me great pleasure to serve you upon a committee to secure the restoration to the Washington Aqueduct or Cabin John Bridge of the inscription placed upon the original structure while the Hon. Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War.

Since the inscription was obliterated by the order of the Secretary of the Interior, it would seem it could be replaced by the Secretary of War, and the appeal be made by the Congressman of Louisiana and any other appropriate States. Thanking you for the honor conferred, believe me,

Yours faithfully,

NELLIE HOTCHKISS HOLMES.

(Mrs. Geo. S. Holmes),

President Jefferson Davis Monument Association, U. D. C.

[When Mr. Adolph Meyer visited the Cabin John Bridge, in June, 1907, to examine the Tablet for the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, he had a photograph taken of it, that aroused speculation, as to his object. The newspapers announced that he represented the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association. And this was repeated in the press for months thereafter. There is no doubt that the error was inadvertent, as there are so many Confederate organizations with very similar names. Furthermore the United Daughters of the Confederacy are more generally known than the Confederate Southern Memorial Association of New Orleans. In 1907 two policies were decided on, in promoting the Restoration, by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Mr. Adolph Meyer, Mrs. W. J. Behan, and Mrs. J. Enders Robinson. First, to have the name of Mr. Davis restored by commission of the War Department, avoiding legislation in Congress, and second, to discourage all newspaper mention of the work, until Mr. Meyer could mature his plans. Owing to this latter policy, no public protest was made by the Confederate Southern Memorial Association against the credit given the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Con-

federate Ladies Memorial Association, for the move. The Confederate Southern Memorial Association is composed of seventy Confederate Memorial Associations.

The official correspondence in this pamphlet, setting forth an organized, continuous effort, gives the Confederate Southern Memorial Association a clear title to the honor of having persuaded the United States Government, to accomplish the restoration. With reference to the error, by the press, substituting the "United Daughters of the Confederacy," and "Confederate Ladies Memorial Association," for the "Confederate Southern Memorial Association," see letters of July 3, 1907, from Mrs. Behan to Mr. Meyer, and of July 8, 1907, from Mrs. Robinson to Mrs. Behan.—Editor's note.]

THE DAILY PICAYUNE.

New Orleans, La.

Published by the Nicholson Publishing Company, Limited.

Friday Morning, July 5, 1907.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

On yesterday, which was the glorious "Fourth," the birthday of this great nation, much was said in print about a united country after a terrible and tremendous sectional war and about the love and loyalty of the South to the Union.

That is as it should be, but, nevertheless, there remains recorded against the North an act which was at the time wholly a wanton and unwarranted and pitiful and childish attempt to insult the Southern people, and today, when the story is told, it shows up in the light of a re-united country as something so contemptible that the brave and honorable people of the North should never rest until the wrong is righted and the shame of it effaced from the stone tablet in which it appears.

The story briefly is this: Under President Pierce's administration as Chief Magistrate of this great Republic an elaborate system of works was constructed for the purpose of supplying the National Capital with water. The construction was done under the direction of the United States Army engineers, Jefferson Davis being the Secretary of War.

In the course of the work water was brought in a magnificent stone aqueduct over Cabin John Creek, which flows into the Potomac on the Maryland side, not far from Washington. The crossing of the creek is made on a lofty stone arch of wide span, and as this structure is very conspicuous as an engineering feat, an inscription on the keystone of the arch announced that the work was completed by the Army engineers under the Administration of President Pierce, Jefferson Davis being Secretary of War.

After the secession of the South and the outbreak of the war between the States, Mr. Davis having become the President of the Southern Confederacy, was treated to much vituperation by ignorant or foolishly prejudiced persons in the North, and under some such pressure, the Washington water works being

then under the control of the Department of the Interior, Secretary Caleb B. Smith, who presided over that branch of the Government for the first three years of President's Lincoln's first term, had Davis' name chiseled out of the inscription on the Cabin John Bridge, the mutilated remains standing there to testify to the contemptible outrage that had been perpetrated.

There has been some confusion caused by the statement that the mutilation was due in obedience to an act of Congress, and that, therefore, another act would be required to restore the inscription. This idea is entirely erroneous, and, as the mutilation was a mere official act, it can be undone by official order.

During the recent Confederate Reunion at Richmond the subject was brought up in a meeting of the Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association, and at the request of Mrs. W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, Congressman Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana, had photographs of the bridge and of the mutilated inscription taken, and they will be used in a memorial which is to be sent to the President, asking that the name of Mr. Davis be restored to the place it occupied.

The Southern Ladies have been very active and devoted in their efforts to secure this result, but there are people in the North who recognize that it would only be an act of justice to repair the useless and puerile but serious wrong that has been done, and in this connection the Picayune prints the following:

Bridgeport, Conn, June 15, 1907,

To the President:—

Ten years ago, when you were accomplishing some things in the City of New York that other people said could never be done, it was my privilege, as General Manager of The United Press, to report progress to the country. This explains why I think there is one other thing you can do, which no one yet has ever succeeded in accomplishing.

I believe that the name of Jefferson Davis which was removed from the Cabin John Bridge in the early days of the war between the States, by some fanatic such as he who fired the Ephesian dome, should be restored. When I have visited Miss Barton at Glen Echo, in previous years, on Red Cross business, I have usually gone up to Cabin John Bridge, and I have never heard but the one opinion as to the mutilation of the structure in the interest of what somebody evidently conceived to be the sacred name of patriotism. But the question of patriotism was not involved. It was simply a silly proceeding, and it has been more generally condemned by northern people than by our southern cousins.

In Mr. Kipling's charming story, "An Error in the Fourth Dimension," when all the explanations had been made as to why the special train was flagged, and apparently all had been said that was necessary to account for the unprecedented liberty that had been taken,

one of the members of the Committee chosen to investigate why an American should thus establish a most dangerous precedent, let go this Parthian arrow: "He offered to buy the road, you know, and it isn't for sale. And then, by George, it was the Induna that he flagged." Whatever estimate may be placed on Jefferson Davis by those who study his life, mistakes, achievements, and what not, from differing points of view, it comes down to this, that "It was the Induna." He was the Secretary of War when Cabin John Bridge was built, and whether posterity accepts him as a patriot or a traitor, and in despite of any differences of opinion that may have existed in the minds of his contemporaries, or that may leave that question undecided even unto days like these, there can be no dispute as to what relation he bore to the erection of a noble structure, which has been made doubly famous by the erasure of his name.

May we not indulge the hope that you will do what you can to set the machinery in motion to put this ridiculous matter right.

Very truly yours,

WALTER P. PHILLIPS.

The boasts made so freely, both North and South, that ours is a firmly united country and that sectional barriers have all been broken and burned away, should make it imperative that the offensive slur on the South so conspicuously near to the Capital of the United Nation should be removed. Surely the time has come for this.

{"Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association" should read "Confederated Southern Memorial Association."—Editor's note.]

[The Picayune Bureau.]

Post Building,

Washington, D. C., June 29, 1907.

A request that the National Government again resume work on the Mississippi River along the water front of the city of New Orleans was made to Secretary Taft to-day by Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, acting in behalf of the Mayor and the City Council of New Orleans. For a time this work has been discontinued by the National Government while permission was granted to the Orleans Levee Board to construct certain bank protective work at its own cost. For various reasons the Board is anxious that the War Department again take up the work. Mr. Meyer urged on the Secretary the importance of the matter, and called attention to the fact that the Mississippi River Commission has a fund available from which money might be taken to pay for preliminary surveys toward any improvement which may be inaugurated.

Jefferson Davis' Name.

Representative Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana, to-day announced his intention of making an effort to have the name of Jefferson Davis reinscribed on the bridge which spans Cabin John Creek, about six miles above Washington. Construction

of the bridge was started at the time that Mr. Davis was Secretary of War, and on its completion his name and those of a number of others who were identified with the work were chiseled on the surface. Mr. Davis' name was erased during President Lincoln's first administration by direction of Caleb Smith, then Secretary of the Interior. At their recent Convention in Richmond the Daughters of the Confederacy adopted a resolution asking for the restoration of Mr. Davis' name, and responsive to this Mr. Meyer will take active steps to have it brought about. Whether he will do this through the War Department or seek congressional sanction he has not determined.

[*"United Daughters of the Confederacy"* should read "*Confederated Southern Memorial Association*."—Editor's note.]

[*Washington Post, June 30, 1907.*]

VANDAL'S DEED ANGERS.

Jefferson Davis' Name Wanted on Cabin John Bridge. MOVEMENT BECOMES GENERAL.

Societies and Individuals, North and South, Join in Effort to Repair Injustice to Franklin Pierce's Secretary of War—Representative Meyer Discusses Matter with Head of Department.

The names of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, both Presidents during the Civil War, will soon be graved upon the same tablet, if the Congress of the United States or some other authority heeds the earnest behest of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which has just come from their recent session at Richmond.

The daughters make the plea that the name of Jefferson Davis, which was erased by vandals, be restored to its place of honor. The name of Jefferson Davis, who was Secretary of War at the time the erection of the great aqueduct span was begun, formerly stood above that of Abraham Lincoln, who was President at the time of its completion.

For many years a blank space has occupied the place of honor, where at one time stood the name of the President of the Confederacy. It is claimed that Mr. Davis should be given the honor which, as former Secretary of War, he deserves. It is urged, therefore, that his name be placed once more in close proximity to that of the leader who overthrew the Confederacy which Mr. Davis headed.

Davis Proud of Work.

As Secretary of War in charge of the corps of engineers that constructed the big aqueduct bridge, at the time of its construction the longest single arch span in the world, and even to this day surpassed by only two bridges, Mr. Davis was deeply interested in the work and very proud of the American engineering genius which created it. He was inspired by a common patriotism in the high respect which he felt for the men under him, who had shown themselves superior to the engineers of foreign countries.

It is claimed, therefore, that the name of the builder he re-carved upon this noble stone structure which rose under his supervision to its majestic might. It is "a thing of beauty," and

surely the man who, with feelings of patriotic pride in the magic might of his fellow-countrymen, watched the graceful span of arched beauty rise from the lowly stream that flows beneath it toward the skies richly deserves to have it bear his name. Let the name of Jefferson Davis be restored to its rightful place, say his admirers.

A number of Southern societies, other than the Daughters of the Confederacy, and many individuals, some of them Northerners, are taking an interest in the effort to have the blank space on the stone tablet refilled.

Representative Meyer Helps.

At the request of Mrs. W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, is starting a campaign with the powers that be in Washington to have this growing request of Southerners and Northerners, who are fast forgetting all differences, granted.

Mr. Meyer talked over the matter informally with Secretary Taft during a visit to the War Department yesterday, but no action was taken. If Congressional action is found to be necessary, the question will be brought to the attention of the next Congress.

[United Daughters of the Confederacy should read "Confederated Southern Memorial Association."—Editor's note.]

CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW ORLEANS LA., July 3, 1907.

MY DEAR GENERAL MEYER:

I see by the papers you have announced your intention to act upon our resolution in regard to restoring the name of Jefferson Davis on Cabin John Bridge. This is fine, but you will excuse me for calling your attention to a very important fact, and that is, that the resolution was passed by the Confederated Southern Memorial Association at the convention held in Richmond, May 30-June 1, 1907, and not by the Daughters of the Confederacy, as stated in the item published in the Washington-Post, Baltimore Sun, Times-Democrat, and the Daily Picayune. Please fix this point well in your mind: the *Confederated Southern Memorial Association* and the *Daughters of the Confederacy* are two distinct organizations. The former is composed of the women of the Confederacy, to whom Jefferson Davis dedicated his great work, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government"; to the latter belong the younger element, with a few of the older women who have outlived the Memorial Associations in their cities. You and your colleagues in Congress will remember the efforts of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association to obtain the favorable passage of the Foraker Bill, and we hope to meet with the same



ADOLPH MEYER,

Member of Congress from Louisiana, and accredited representative
from the Confederate Southern Memorial Association
to the United States Government.

success in this movement, and secure from our Government, (the best on earth) the justice due a man who followed the dictates of his conscience in the performance of duty as it was given him to see it. In a few days I will send to your address a copy of the History of the Memorial Associations of the South, with certain passages marked for special consideration, and as a help in carrying on the proposed legislation, whether you conclude to work it through the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Interior, or by Congressional action. Please let me know in what way I may assist you, in addition to furnishing you with all data relating to the subject.

On my return from Biloxi, last Saturday, I met Hon.—Bowers, of Mississippi, and talked to him on the subject. He seemed to think that it was not of sufficient importance to ask for its restoration; that Mr. Davis was such a great man that he would outlive this petty piece of spite, etc. I differed with him, and thought that it was a great injustice to have removed his name, and that a Government as great as ours could not afford to go down in history as being guilty of such a petty piece of spite. I told him that the matter had been placed in your hands and that any assistance that he would give you would be appreciated. * * * If you rememebr, it was not until his sovereign state seceded, that Mr. Davis resigned his seat in the United States Senate and made his farewell address, which was an ardent and eloquent appeal for the preservation of the Union. I feel that you will succeed.

It cannot be that the American people will deny this request, in justice to the memory of the man who served his country so faithfully and who was recognized as the most efficient Secretary of War that this country has ever had. * * *

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,

President C. S. M. A.

P. S.—The Richmond Times-Dispatch of July 1, 1907, has an editorial entitled, "Jefferson Davis and the Cabin John Bridge." In this article the Daughters of the Confederacy were credited with offering the resolution, and I wrote immediately to the editor, enclosing the article, and asked to have it corrected. The Vicksburg American of June 21, 1907, had an article on the same subject. So the work has commenced. God grant you success.

Yours very respectfully,

K. W. BEHAN.

[Taken from the Democrat Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y., July 8, 1907.]

RESTORING THE NAME OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Civil War closed nearly half a century ago, yet some of the Southern people are still engaged in keeping alive the memories of that unhappy conflict and find their chief pleasure, apparently, in digging up incidents that might better be forgotten. Just now this unreconciled element is occupied in an attempt to restore the name of Jefferson Davis as the chief martyr of the Confederacy. The bitterness felt in the North toward the president of the seceding States has in a measure died out, but the North will never place him on a pedestal alongside Abraham Lincoln, and any attempt to elevate him to such a position will only provoke controversy.

The wrong which the admirers of Mr. Davis now seek to have righted has to do with the aqueduct over Cabin John Creek, a stream which flows into the Potomac on the Maryland side, near Washington. This aqueduct was erected, while President Pierce was in office as a part of the waterworks system of Washington. Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War at the time, and as the work was done by army engineers his name was inscribed on the keystone. The structure is conspicuous, and the name of Mr. Davis was a conspicuous object on the keystone.

After the war broke out and the name of Mr. Davis was being execrated throughout the loyal sections of the country, attention was attracted to the inscription on the keystone of the Cabin John aqueduct. It irritated somebody in authority, and by direction of Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior for three years under President Lincoln, who was then in charge of the waterworks, the name was chiseled out of the keystone and the keystone remains in that condition to-day.

It is probable that few people now living in the North ever heard of the matter, or ever would have heard of it had it not been for the activity of the Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association, which had photographs taken of the mutilated keystone and circulated at the recent Confederate Reunion at Richmond, for the purpose of arousing interest in the matter and securing signatures to a memorial to be sent to President Roosevelt asking that the name of Mr. Davis be restored.

If the name had never been removed from the aqueduct it would be impossible to create any sentiment in the North to-day against its remaining there. Mr. Davis is dead, and the cause for which he stood is dead, and nobody desires to rekindle old animosities. But if restoring his name is to be regarded as an act of tardy justice to the memory of the leader of the Confederacy and a confession that the government committed a wrong in removing it, then the North has abundant cause to interpose objections. A revival of the incident at this late day does not serve any good purpose.

[“Confederate Ladies Memorial Association” should read “Confederate Southern Memorial Association.”—Editor’s note.]

ANSWER TO THE ARTICLE IN THE DEMOCRAT CHRONICLE, OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

In answer to the article in the Democrat Chronicle, of Rochester, dated July 8, 1907, I wish to say: That in offering the resolution to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored to "Cabin John Bridge", the members of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association had no intention nor desire to open up old animosities; on the contrary, we hope, by our act to cover up old animosities; to heal the breach made by the act of one man, whose outrageous blunder is now charged to the American nation. We are too great as a people to permit such an act of injustice to stand against a man who served his country as a gallant soldier and as an able official. This wonderful and important piece of engineering skill was engineered and constructed during the time that Mr. Davis served as Secretary of War (and no more efficient officer has ever filled the office); for this reason we ask that in the name of justice and for the truth of history that the name be restored. We do not ask that the name be restored to do honor to the memory of Jefferson Davis, the leader of the Confederacy; but to do honor to the memory of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War 1853 to 1857; and in making this request we have the endorsement and support of all right-minded, fair and honest people of the North. There may be a few who wish to keep up some agitation. To all such I will say, so far as the South is concerned the war is a thing of the past. The surrender at Appomattox was the final decree, and the men of the South at once began to rebuild their fortunes and to re-unite the country. The men of the South joined hands with the men of the North in defense of this our re-united country, and to-day we stand together, under the same flag, and our motto is *E Pluribus Unum*. As a great nation, we stand for truth and justice. In the history of the United States we read of the magnificent victory obtained by the United States troops under the command of Lieutenant Davis, in the Black Hawk War; and later in the Mexican War, as commander of the First Mississippi Rifles Col. Davis gained signal victories at the storming of Monterey and at the battle of Buena Vista. Would our friend of the Democrat Chronicle, of Rochester, eliminate this brilliant record from our school histories, for the reason that Jefferson Davis was the hero? No, certainly not. Then why should he object to the restoration of his name to a structure engineered under his term of office as Secretary of War? I beg to include in this argument a copy of a speech made by Mr. Davis, when the "Liberty Bell" was sent to New Orleans for the Exposition in 1885, and I will close by quoting from the memorable speech of Hon. Abraham Lincoln: and recommend that they be put into practice by one and all.

With malice to none, and charity to all,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President C. S. M. A.

RICHMOND, VA., 113 3d St. South, July 8, 1907.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, Pres. C. S. M. A.:

My Dear Mrs. Behan.—I am very glad that you read the unfortunate editorial in the Times-Dispatch, of this city. I am at a loss to know why this newspaper should give the credit of the movement to restore the name of Jefferson Davis to the Cabin John Bridge to the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It seems to me a wise plan would be, to drop the matter now. Later, when Mr. Adolph Meyer is prepared for the work, he will of course issue printed statements of the facts. But the error is so very remarkable! Please let me know how and when Mr. Meyer will distribute the photographs of the inscription.

I appointed one of my brothers to go and see the condition of the tablet on C. J. B., and he made an outline copy in pen and ink for me of the tablet.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON.

[Letter of Captain S. E. Morgan, with the pen-and-ink copy for the Virginia Committee.—Mrs. J. Enders Robinson.]

June 28, 1907.

DEAR VIRGINIA:

I went up to "Cabin John Bridge" (Aqueduct) and made a literal transcript of the inscription on the tablet. The above is an exact copy,—the words on each line being exactly as written. The space to which the hand points marked thus is where the name of Jefferson Davis was inscribed and subsequently erased. It is entirely obliterated. You will observe there is not a punctuation mark of the tablet.

A casual observer, not knowing the facts in the case, would be perplexed to know whether Franklin Pierce was President or Secretary of War. It would take a shrewd one to translate into plain English what is left of the fourth line—"Building A. D. 1861". Upon the whole, it may be considered a queer inscription, utterly unworthy to have Mr. Davis's name upon it. The most charitable conclusion is, that the inscription was composed by some one whose wits were not in working order. As to the erasure of Mr. Davis' name, I would say, "The greatest Government the world ever saw" (not my words) then and there, actuated by the meanest spirit that ever influenced human heart, stooped to do the littlest act recorded in the "annals of time."

Your affectionate brother,

S. E. MORGAN.

[The blank space in the tablet is now so well known it is unnecessary to give the "literal copy" made by Capt. Morgan.—Ed.'s note.]

[Charleston News and Courier, July 20, 1907.]

SOME TRUTHS OF HISTORY.

The name at Cabin John Bridge.—A Great South Carolina Paper Advises That No Change Be Made.

When Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War of the United States—and it is generally admitted that the United States have never had a more competent man in that office—an aqueduct was built over Cabin John Creek as a part of the waterworks system of the City of Washington. The work was done by army engineers under his direction, and the names of those who were in authority at the time were inscribed on the keystone of the arch spanning the stream. When Caleb Smith was Secretary of the Interior under Abraham Lincoln, he ordered that the name of Mr. Davis, which had been chiseled into the stone, should be cut out, and it was done. If Caleb Smith ever did anything else during his term of office, we do not know it; but at the time, we have no doubt that he was much trumpeted for this mark of his loyalty to the cause of the Union. For more than forty years there has been a blank space in the keystone of Cabin John Bridge. Every visitor to the place has asked whose name had been cut out of the stone; nobody has asked who cut it out, so that it has come to pass that Caleb Smith has been forgotten and that Jefferson Davis lives on. This is exactly as we would have it and as it ought to be.

The Confederate Ladies Memorial Association, we are told, had photographs distributed at the recent great rally of Confederate Veterans in Richmond, showing how the mutilated keystone at Cabin John Bridge looks, and obtained a number of signatures to a memorial praying President Roosevelt to have the name of Mr. Davis restored. The photographs and memorial are well enough for the purpose of keeping the incident fresh in the public mind; but it is hoped that the memorial will not be sent to Mr. Roosevelt, and that he will not regard it if it shall be sent to him. It is far better as it is. It will attract more attention, it will make every visitor to the spot think of Mr. Davis, and of his cause; the very absence of his name from the keystone will attest his loyalty to his people and to the principles upon which the American Republic was founded. The mutilated keystone will attest at the same time the bitter hate, the narrow conceptions of patriotic duty of those who were arrayed against us in the great struggle, now nearly half a century ago. We would not have this act of vandalism covered up, this evidence of the old-time animosities forgotten. It is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness.

We are told by the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle that "it is probable few people now living in the North ever heard of the matter, or ever would have heard it had it not been for the activity of the Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association," and that is precisely where we would have the Association leave the matter. We want the people of the North, all the people of the North, to hear about it and if the "activity" of the Association does nothing more than this their purpose will

have been accomplished. We are told that "if the name had never been removed from the aqueduct it would be impossible to create any sentiment in the North to-day against its remaining there." That is the very reason why we would not have it restored. Let it stand as it is. It is worth more to the country as it stands.

Our Rochester contemporary, which is disposed to play the Caleb Smith act, even at this late day, remarks: "Mr. Davis is dead, and the cause for which he stood is dead." It is true that Mr. Davis no longer exists in the flesh—the wonder is that he did not die when he was a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, under the care of Nelson A. Miles—but his spirit survives, and there is a better understanding of him now and a juster appreciation of his conduct than at any previous time for half a century. His appeal to the verdict of history for himself and his cause was not in vain. Time sets all things straight, and the mutilated stone in Cabin John Bridge is a mute but trustworthy witness for him and his people and their desire to be relieved from political associations which had become on many accounts undesirable. Mr. Davis is dead; but the cause for which he stood—the rights of the States, the sovereignty of the people, the supremacy of the Constitution—will never die.

This is not a question of rekindling "old animosities," as our contemporary suggests. The people of the South did not mutilate the keystone at Cabin John Bridge, they have not questioned the honesty of Abraham Lincoln and his purposes, they have not cut his name out of the books taught in the Southern schools, they have not sought to cover up the fact that he was born in the South, they have heard with applause eulogies pronounced upon him by both Southern and Northern orators, they would not object to statues erected in his honor on Southern soil, and they believe that if he were living to-day he would stand with the people of Jefferson Davis in their resistance to the establishment of a centralized government at Washington in the place of the Union of the States, which he declared it to be his purpose to preserve.

When Mrs. Davis died President Roosevelt sent a bouquet of flowers to be placed upon her coffin. It was a queer thing for him to do in all the circumstances, but it has been forgiven him by many persons, on the ground that he tried in this blundering way to make some atonement for his brutal treatment of her husband and her prayer that he would do the square thing by cutting out of one of his histories a cruel misrepresentation of Mr. Davis. The President can not do better now with the petition in the Cabin John Bridge matter than to let it alone.

[*"United Daughters of the Confederacy"* should read "*Confederated Southern Memorial Association*."—Editor's note.]

The foregoing article, entitled "Some Truths of History," is from the Charleston News and Courier, of July 20, 1907. I beg leave to differ from the Charleston News and Courier, and as a true and patriotic American and a loyal Southern woman, I am most anxious to have this "act of vandalism covered up, and all old-time animosities for-

gotten; for it is nearly half a century since the men of the North and the men of the South were arrayed against each other on many battle-fields. When the closing scene of this great war was enacted at Appomattox, the war was over. We are now one people, one country, living under one flag. In the recent war with Spain the men of the South joined hands with those of the North, and together they stood in defense of this their common country. That sectional prejudice is fast dying out was proven by the return of the captured battle flags, and by the generous appropriation made for the proper care and perpetual maintenance of the graves of the Confederate dead now buried in Northern cemeteries. I am fully convinced that if the attention of the Government officials is called to the absurd blunder made by Hon. Caleb B. Smith, in the heat of passion, that it will be regarded as a just request and that in due time the name of Jefferson Davis will be restored to its place on the keystone of "Cabin John Bridge," Washington, D. C. This is an era of peace—blessed peace!—and I would rather help my brother cover up his fault than rejoice to have it stand against him and the whole American nation. Let us remember that without that name on the Bridge, the history of its construction is incomplete. It profits us nothing that the *blank space* points to another's spite of hatred; *we want the name there*, so that without question the visitor may read the name of "Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War." Let us remember and cherish the words of Abraham Lincoln and put them in practice: he said, "With malice to none, with charity to all." Let this be our motto, now and forever.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President C. S. M. A.

REASONS WHY THE NAME OF JEFFERSON DAVIS SHOULD BE REPLACED ON CABIN JOHN BRIDGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Mailed July 24, 1907, to Congressman Adolph Meyer from Louisiana.]

The history of the construction of this wonderful piece of engineering demands that the names of those taking part in it should be inscribed thereon and preserved for future generations.

As Secretary of War, from 1853-1857, under the administration of President Franklin Pierce, Jefferson Davis supervised the construction of this remarkable structure, which is to-day considered a masterly piece of engineering skill.

If the name Jefferson Davis is not replaced on this tablet, what guarantee have we that future historians may not eliminate his name from the history of the Battle of Buena Vista, where his bravery and strategy gained such a signal victory for the American forces?

If this act of injustice, this defamation of the fair name of an honorable servant of the people, was perpetrated without congressional action, by an official of the administration, why cannot restitution be made by the present Secretary of War?

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, acted without authority; if the present Secretary of War does not feel himself empowered to act, why cannot we make an appeal direct to His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States?

It is not necessary to arouse the country in order to accomplish this act; the name can be restored quietly, without fuss or comment, just as it was removed without authority.

Much has been said and written about the magnanimity of General U. S. Grant, in making terms with General Robert E. Lee, at Appomattox. Will our President and Secretary of War be less magnanimous in dealing with Jefferson Davis, who was no more guilty of treason than was General Robert E. Lee?

There are some who oppose this movement and think that the erasure honors the name of Davis more than the restoration will do. In answer to this, I will say, as an American I desire my Government to be just to every man, and as the chiseling off of the name of Jefferson Davis was an indignity offered to him, it is the duty of the Government to make restitution and to replace the name where it properly belongs.

This is the era of peace and good will. Sectional prejudice is fast dying out. Our young men, descendants of those who wore the grey, rallied around the Stars and Stripes and shed their blood in defense of our re-united country. Last year our Government appropriated \$200,000 for the marking and perpetual care of the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in Northern cemeteries. This was a most generous act, and worthy of the great American people. Will these patriotic citizens deny this one act of justice to a man whose only fault was that he served his people faithfully, according to the light that was given him, and for which he was made the vicarious sufferer?

This is the centennial year of the birth of Jefferson Davis. Is it not time to declare all animosities wiped out and to let the people of the whole country join hands and rejoice that peace—blessed peace!—reigns all over the land?

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, *President C. S. M. A.*

Editorial Rooms. THE NEWS AND COURIER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25, 1907.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, New Orleans, La.:

My Dear Madam.—I have received your letter of July 22d. A

request from you to the editor of the Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y., for a copy of that paper containing its article on "Cabin John Bridge" would be responded to with pleasure.

I agree fully with you that the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis to Cabin John Bridge would be an act of justice, but I do not think it would in way affect the truth of history. The fact that his name has been effaced from the keystone of that structure advertises the meanness of the people who cut it out really more than the restoration of the name would do. This is the point I tried to make in the article reprinted in The Morning Star from The News and Courier.

Very respectfully yours,

J. C. HEMPHILL,
Editor The News and Courier.

COLUMBUS, Miss., July 25, 1907.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, President:

My Dear Mrs. Behan.—I have your letter of July 22d, in reference to the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis on the Washington Aqueduct or Cabin John Bridge, in Washington. I had heard somewhere that the name had been restored; if not, certainly the action of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association was most appropriate in every way. I think that when your Congressman, Mr. Meyer, with others, brings the matter to the attention of the Secretary of War, the request will at once be granted. I hold myself ready to act with you and others in the matter, if necessary. I think, however, the effort should first be made as you inaugurated—through your Congressman. All the ugly inscriptions at Andersonville have been recently removed through a quiet presentation of facts.

With kind wishes,

Sincerely your friend,

STEPHEN D. LEE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug 6, 1907.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, New Orleans, La.:

My Dear Mrs. Behan.—Many thanks for your kind favors of the 24th July, with enclosures, which will prove of great service.

I feel satisfied that we will succeed in the movement to restore the name of Jefferson Davis to Cabin John Bridge; a confidence warranted by the results of several conferences I have had with Secretary of War Taft, whose voice will be practically potential in the matter.

However, we must indulge ourselves in patience and proceed tactfully in order to meet conditions on all sides. It cannot be forced immediately.

Sincerely yours,

ADOLPH MEYER.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

UNITED SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Memphis, Tenn.

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST,

JOHN W. APPERSON,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Commander-in-chief.

August 10, 1907.

Mrs. W. J. BEHAN, President C. S. M. A., New Orleans, La.:

Dear Madam.—I have your favor of July 31, and would have answered sooner except for the fact that I had several calls out of the city recently, and have been so busily engaged that it has been impossible for me to reach this matter.

I am in thorough accord and sympathy with the resolutions offered, and beg to advise that I will do everything in my power personally and officially. The family of Jefferson Davis were very dear to me on account of the intimate associations during their residence in Memphis.

Please command me at any time, and I am,

Yours very truly, J. W. APPERSON.

[Taken from Indianapolis News, Aug. 14, 1907.]

THE WOMEN ARE THE WISER.

Some time ago the "Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association," asked that the name of Jefferson Davis be restored to the Cabin John Bridge near Washington where it had been chiseled out during the war. (It had been placed there because Davis was Secretary of War and had selected the plans for the bridge.) The Charleston News and Courier protested against the action of the Association on the ground that it was not the affair of the Southern people but of those that did the act and it wanted to see the mutilated stone stand. In turn we argued to a correspondent that this mutilation—done in the heat of war time—reflected on us as a people and ought to be obliterated by a restoration of the name and cited the argument of our Charleston contemporary as revengeful and as evidence of its wanting to "feed fat its ancient grudge" by having the stone stay mutilated. To this our contemporary (which, be it said, we highly regard and admire), replies that it has no grudge and is not animated by revengeful feelings; that it simply protested against the action of the Southern Ladies' Association, because "it was not our affair" and that the correction should be made "by those that represent the vandals that did it." It continues thus:

The mutilated stone on Cabin John Bridge as our Indiana contemporary says, "reflects on us as a people;" not upon the people of the South, nor upon the interests represented by any Confederate Association, but upon the people of the North. They mutilated the stone; let them restore it. It does not make

the least difference to Mr. Davis' people whether they do or not, but as long as it remains in its present condition it will continue to "reflect on us as a people." "We think," says our contemporary, "the name is better there for us than the blank space—far better." Doubtless that is true, but it is not a matter in which Mr. Davis's people should interfere. That is all.

But "Mr. Davis's people" are "us people." They are part and parcel of this American people and their opinion is part of the public opinion that guides the country. They have their due share of responsibility for any and all actions. That is where the "Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association" is wiser and broader minded than the News and Courier. What is done or acquiesced in to-day we are all responsible for. "Mr. Davis's people" can not stand apart and say, "We have no responsibility for what was done by Mr. Lincoln's people." WE are a common country and everything of national import affects us all; and speaking to the case in point, the South would have its share of responsibility for the mutilated stone still standing if it did not speak, just as the North would have for letting it stand. There is no way in which any of us can wash our hands of any national matter. Those of us that are not of the "Government" belong to "His Majesty's opposition" and as good citizens of a common country have their part to play. So we must commend the Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association" for having done its duty and arraign the spirit that we regret to note prompts our esteemed Charleston contemporary as less wise and patriotic.

If we grant that it is not revengeful (and we shall confess that we did not greatly fear the vengeful feelings of so wise an exemplar of good influences as the Charleston News and Courier) we must hold that it is unjustifiable; for there can be no aloofness or "non-intercourse" on the part of any good citizen in national affairs. It is not a question of what was done more than forty years ago by one side in the heat of civil strife. It is a question of what the American people do to-day and the magnanimity or malice of their action is compounded of the sentiment of the whole people. Whether nearly fifty years after a civil war we shall perpetuate a little thing like this done when men's minds were stirred with passion, or whether we shall obliterate it is a conclusion to be reached by hearing from the whole country just as the return of the battle flags was based as much on the desire of the Southern States made known to receive them as on that of the Northern States to give them. So we say the "Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association" has chosen the better part and shown the larger spirit.

[*"Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association"* should read "*Confederated Southern Memorial Association*."—Editor's note.]

[Taken from Daily States August 19, 1907.]

A FRIENDLY CONTROVERSY.

A short time ago the Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association addressed to President Roosevelt a petition asking that the name of Jefferson Davis be restored to the Cabin John Bridge near Washington where it had been chiseled out by

somebody's order during the Civil War, it having been placed on a stone of the arch because Mr. Davis was the Secretary of War who approved the plan for the bridge and under whose supervision it was constructed.

The Charleston News and Courier, it seems, protested against the action of the Memorial Association on the ground that it was not the affair of the Southern people but of those who were responsible for the mutilation of the stone. Our Charleston contemporary took the position that the stone should be left as it is, and in the event that the name of Mr. Davis is restored it should be done at the instance of and "by those who represent the vandals that mutilated it." In this connection the News and Courier said:

"The mutilated stone on Cabin John bridge, as our Indiana contemporary says, 'reflects on us as a people' not upon the people of the South, nor upon the interests represented by any Confederate Association, but upon the people of the North. They mutilated the stone; let them restore it. It does not make the least difference to Mr. Davis' people whether they do or not, but as long as it remains in its present condition it will continue to 'reflect on us as a people.' 'We think,' says our contemporary, 'the name is better there for us than the blank space—far better.' Doubtless that is true, but it is not a matter in which Mr. Davis' people should interfere. That is all."

The Indianaplis News thinks the argument of the News and Courier is offered in a revengeful spirit and declares that the mutilation of the stone bearing the name of Jefferson Davis—an act done in the heat of war time—reflected "on as as a people and ought to be obliterated by a restoration of the name." In quite a kindly spirit the Indianapolis paper argues that Mr. Davis' people are our people;" that "they are part and parcel of the American people and their opinion is part of the public opinion that guides the country." Mr. Davis' people would like to think so, but there are so many things that prove the contrary that they are unable to do it. They are in the Union, but not in its councils, therefore their opinion does not amount to anything at all and does not guide the country in any sense. The Southern people, however, are not deplored such a situation, and we would not refer to the matter were it not for the sake of keeping the record straight.

So far as the rather agreeable controversy between the News and Courier and Indianapolis News is concerned it is a very trifling matter. The place of Jefferson Davis in history is perfectly secure, and it does not interest his people in the least whether or not his name is restored to the mutilated stone of Cabin John Bridge.

[*"Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association"* should read *"Confederated Southern Memorial Association."*—Editor's note.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., 1 Meeting Street. Aug. 15, 1907.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

Yours of July 31st, with enclosures, has been received, and, I am very happy to serve on the committee in connection with Cabin John

Bridge matter. I stand ready to do my share of the work, and whatever is assigned me I shall look after to the best of my ability. The enclosures put the matter before me very clearly and I am sure that you will prove a wise and tactful leader of the undertaking. I want to remind you that in the original resolution there was some discussion, and that when it was passed it was with the understanding that we should ask to have the name restored with the dates and words—removed 1861, restored 1908—as there seemed to be a sentiment that these dates would be of historic value. Personally I think they are, and if you remember, Mrs. Hayes took part in this discussion and thoroughly approved of the idea of the dates appearing in connection with the name. I just mention this so that you can know how to arrange matters with Mr. Meyer. I am sure you will understand all about it anyway. It certainly would be gratifying if Mr. Taft would order the restoration of the name without the trouble of taking the matter before Congress, but at any rate we are starting on an enterprise which should be accomplished some day. Please call on me at any time that there is something for me to do for our committee, and with kindest regards believe me to be,

Yours faithfully,

MARY B. POPPENHEIM.

COLUMBUS, Miss., August 21, 1907.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

I have your letter of August 17th, with reference to Mr. Davis' name on the "Cabin John Bridge". As I have written you, I think your referring the matter to Mr. Meyer was wise. Leave it in his hands without any conditions. I know Mr. Taft, Secretary of War: he is a broad, conservative man. He will do what is right. What is done should be done quietly.

With kind wishes,

Yours truly,

STEPHEN D. LEE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 23, 1907.

HON. W. H. TAFT, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir.—From a recent letter received from Mr. Meyer, M. C. from Louisiana, I learn with pleasure that he has had several conferences with you on the subject of restoring the name of Jefferson Davis to Cabin John Bridge, Washington, D. C., and that he feels confident of success. It is not necessary to go over the history of the famous aqueduct—how it was built during Mr. Davis' term as Secretary of War; how in the heat of passion and sectional prejudice Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of Interior, by his own word, and without congressional action, ordered the name of Jefferson Davis cut off the

keystone, where it had been inscribed with that of President Pierce. After nearly half a century we can view the action with more charity and we can truly say, "With malice to none and charity to all."

The movement to restore the name of Jefferson Davis to the "Cabin John Bridge" has met with the approval not only of the Southern people, but our Northern brethren are desirous of having it done; believing, as the Indianapolis News says, "The mutilated stone reflects upon us as a people, and the name is far better there than the blank space, far better."

I have just received a letter from General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, in which he writes in referring to this subject, "I know the Secretary of War, Hon. W. H. Taft, he is a broad and conservative man and will do what is right." * * *

I read with pleasure your speech delivered at Lexington, Ky., yesterday, and I beg to say that, as Kentucky was the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, you would make yourself very popular in that grand old State by this single act of restoring the name of its favored son to the place where it belongs on Cabin John Bridge, and I appeal to you as one all-powerful, to see that this act of tardy justice is granted. Hon. Adolph Meyer is in heart sympathy with the movement, and I feel that he enjoys the esteem and confidence of the administration. If you could see your way clear to grant this request on or before the third day of June, 1908, it would be most highly appreciated by the members of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association. Mr. Secretary, we believe it is in your power, and we look to you for a favorable reply.

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President.

— — —
WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1907.

MY DEAR MADAM:

In the absence of the Secretary of War, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 23d of August, concerning the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis to the Cabin John Bridge, and to say in reply that I have placed your letter in the hands of General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers of the Army, who will present it to the Secretary upon his return from his present trip to the Phillipine Islands. I beg to thank you on behalf of the Secretary for the kind words of your letter.

Very respectfully,

C. C. WAGNER,
Acting Private Secretary.

TO MRS. W. J. BEHAN, Pres't Confederate Southern Memorial Ass'n.

[Indianapolis News, Aug. 23, 1907.]

CROSSING THE BRIDGE.

The Charleston News and Courier, whose kindly words and good opinion of this paper we appreciate and reciprocate, is still recalcitrant on the question of Jefferson Davis's name and the Cabin John Bridge. It reminds us of the man that said the horse was seventeen feet high. When told that he evidently meant seventeen hands he admitted that he did, but that as he had said seventeen feet he meant to stick to it. The News and Courier "insists" that the people of the South "are not in any sense responsible for the "vandalism" that cut the name from the bridge. By the same reasoning, it declares we might as well hold the people of the South responsible for the burning of Atlanta and Columbia and the desolation of the country by Sherman's men on the march to the sea. Furthermore it "does not care a copper" whether Davis's name is restored, but protests against any people of the South asking for its restoration. Finally, it tells us that the war "was not a civil war, but a purely defensive war on the part of the South and a war of criminal aggression on the part of the North. It is all over now," it continues, but it wants to "keep the record straight!"

All right! The horse is seventeen feet high—not hands; we shall agree on that. But that is not the subject of our story. The South was not responsible for the "vandalism" that cut the name off; nor was it responsible for the acts of Sherman's men. But we insist that it is responsible in its due share for the national opinion of the year 1907 concerning anything of national import, sentimental or material. It shares the responsibility for the acquisition of the Philippines and our future policy regarding them; and it was responsible for the return of the battle flags; in part, by creating the sentiment that so culminated, as it was also duly responsible for the act of Congress which was unanimously passed correcting a mistake of Mrs. Jefferson Davis by which she had lost her copyright to her admirable memoirs of her husband and restoring this to her. These all were acts of the Republican party and Presidents that politically represented the North only, but officially they represented the whole country and the quality of their acts was compact of the opinions of the whole country mingling like the atmosphere to produce a certain result.

The Charleston paper may hold whatever views it pleases of the late war and of the Cabin John Bridge incident. But when it comes to national action, not opinion, to-day, on any subject—as on this incident, for example—we insist that morally it will have to care a copper whether it wants to or not, for it is part and parcel of this nation; and so the action of the Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association in letting their opinion be known as to the incident was right and proper and the part of good citizenship.

[“Confederate Ladies’ Memorial Association” should read “Confederated Southern Memorial Association.”—Editor’s note.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., 1207 Jackson Avenue, 28, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir.—The copies of your paper were duly received, and I wish to compliment you on the article, "Crossing the Bridge", which is written in the true American spirit. Your ideas of good American citizenship agree with that of many prominent Southern people, who do not feel themselves debarred from the responsibilities of the nation by reason of their residence on the other side of Mason and Dixon line. In the name of the Association of which I am president I thank you for your honest, candid and patriotic views concerning the resolution offered at its recent convention, "to adopt the necessary means to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored to Cabin John Bridge, Washington, D. C." It is nearly half a century since the closing scene at Appomattox ended the War between the States. The country is re-united, and we are one common people, and as such it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to assist in obliterating every evidence of the ill-feeling, malice and sectional prejudice engendered by the war. The mutilated keystone on Cabin John Bridge stands out in bold relief as an act of indignity offered to a man who served his country in time of war and peace with exceptional ability and fidelity; and while it is recorded as the act of one man who was blinded with prejudice, it reflects upon the honor of the whole American nation, and should be corrected as soon as possible. As the wife of a Southern Republican, I am proud of my Government. Its recent action, in returning the captured battle flags, and the generous appropriation for the care of graves of Confederate soldiers buried in Northern cemeteries, will always be remembered with pride and gratitude. It was a most courteous act on the part of General Fred. Grant, to furnish a military escort when the remains of the late Mrs. Jefferson Davis were removed to Richmond, Va., for final interment, and the floral tribute sent by President Roosevelt, on the same sad occasion, was highly appreciated by the Southern people. It had been the hope of Mrs. Davis that she would be spared to see the name so dear to her restored to Cabin John Bridge, but fate decreed otherwise, and we now have it as a duty to render this tardy act of justice while we have with us the only surviving daughter of this distinguished man—I refer to Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, a resident of Colorado; and who claims Washington as her birthplace, having been born there during her father's term as Secretary of War. You will find enclosed a copy of a letter from General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate organization, who is in heart sympathy with this movement. As you will remark, General Lee is very hopeful that Secretary of War can and will do the right thing, and we would prefer to have it done

quietly, so as to prevent adverse and radical expressions from any party.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for your sensible article, and to express a hope to have your co-operation if necessary.

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President C. S. M. A.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 28, 1907.

MY DEAR GENERAL MEYER:

I hope you will be patient with me. I am just like the average woman, more or less impatient to accomplish my purpose. For the last week or two the papers are full of the reported resignation of Hon. W. H. Taft. This makes me uneasy, as we look to him as the man with the power and the goodwill to do what we want. I know you are watchful and ever on the *qui vive*, but in this case we must "watch and pray". Enclosed find a copy of a letter that I wrote to Mr. Taft. I hope you will not consider it an unwise proceeding. Several of the Northern papers have taken up the matter in reply to an article in the Charleston News and Courier—you will find these clippings herewith, together with my notes (none of which have been given to the press), as I am waiting instructions from you.

Mr. Phillips, of Bridgeport, a perfect stranger to me, wrote to the President and gave his letter to the Baltimore Sun. The New Orleans Picayune copied it, with a very fine article, which I sent to Mr. Phillips. He has had copies printed for distribution. I have asked Mr. Phillips to confer with you when he goes to Washington next month. If you think well of it, I can get our papers and the "Confederate Veteran" to recommend the movement to the favorable consideration of the Secretary of War. Let me know when and how I can assist you * * * Remember, my dear General Meyer, that we are most desirous to have the name restored before the third day of June, 1908—the sooner the better. * * *

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President C. S. M. A.

(Telegram)

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., October 5, 1907.

MRS. WILLIAM J. BEHAN, 1207 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, La.:

Letter here; do not think advisable taking further action now; will explain situation to you on my return.

A. MEYER.

HOME, RICHMOND, VA., October 2, 1907.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

Yours received. No! Do not think of giving out anything to newspapers until the restoration of Mr. Davis' name is assured. It would be foolhardy. You have Mr. Adolph Meyer at work; you have appointed your Cabin John Bridge Committee, who know the resolutions of the June Convention. My watchword is, "Silence, and restoration by Commission, of War Department." Yours hurriedly,

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON.

1908.

In Memoriam.

On March 8, 1908, the Cabin John Bridge Committee suffered the loss of an invaluable member by death,

HONORABLE ADOLPH MEYER.

On March 8, 1908, the Cabin John Bridge Committee suffered the loss of a most valuable member in the death of Hon. Adolph Meyer.

The following extract from the Congressional Record of the Sixtieth Congress, First Session, Washington, Sunday, May 10, 1908, shows the esteem in which Hon. Meyer was held by his fellow citizens:

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE MEYER.

Mr. Ransdell, of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of the Hon. Adolph Meyer, late a Member of this House from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That, as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of these exercises, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Davey, of Louisiana took the chair as speaker pro tempore.

Mr. Ransdell, of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of my deceased colleague, **Hon. Adolph Meyer**, late a Representative in Congress from the First District of Louisiana, who died at New Orleans on the 8th of March, 1908, and is honored and mourned by his State and nation.

General Meyer was born at Natchez, Miss., October 19, 1842, and spent his childhood in that State. He matriculated in the University of Virginia, and before graduation left that famous training school of the South to enter the Confederate army in 1862. During the trying times of the greatest Civil War the world has ever seen **General Meyer** played an active, honorable part, serving on the staff of Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, of Kentucky, and holding the rank of adjutant-general when the war closed. In 1879 he was elected colonel of the First Regiment, Louisiana National Guard, and in 1881 was appointed by Governor Wiltz, brigadier-general of the First Louisiana Brigade, embracing all the uniformed militia in the State. In connection with the organization of the State Militia his services were very efficient.

At the outbreak of the Cuban War **General Meyer** was urged, on account of his military experience and ability, for a position as either brigadier or division commander of Southern volunteers. The following was written by Gen. John S. Williams, of Kentucky, upon whose staff **General Meyer** served:

To the President.

Your Excellency: I beg leave to recommend to your favorable consideration **Mr. Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana**, for position of division or brigade commander of Southern volunteers.

Mr. Meyer served on my staff during almost the entire Civil War. He was pre-eminent for soldiery qualities, the loftiest courage, fidelity, and endurance. In fact, he seemed a natural-born soldier and commanded the confidence and admiration of the entire command.

I know of no young officer who manifested more military aptitude; his resourcefulness in emergencies and quickness to avail himself of every possible advantage and devotion to duty were unsurpassed.

Mr. Meyer's experience in actual war has been supplemented by command in the Louisiana Militia and National Guard.

I know the appointment would be a good one and highly acceptable to the Southern people.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I am,
Most respectfully yours,

JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

Brigadier-General, afterwards Commanding Kentucky Division. May 2, 1908.

Mr. Lamb, Mr. Speaker, the frequent eulogies in this House, Sunday after Sunday, remind us of the solemn and serious

fact that in the midst of life we are in death. A visitation of this grim monster has prevented my making as full and complete a eulogy on our departed friend and comrade as I had hoped to make, for no longer ago than yesterday I was called to witness the funeral of a splendid Virginia woman who met a sudden and tragic death by a runaway accident. I only left the city of Richmond this morning after a very early breakfast, in order that I might reach this House in time to comply with the request of my colleagues from the State of Louisiana to unite in this tribute to the life and character of our deceased friend.

I have, perhaps, seen more of death in war than any other man in this presencee, and as much in peace. Only this morning I came through the historic city of Fredericksburg, where in December, 1863, I counted on a surface no larger than this room the bodies of 285 of the dead men of Mears's brigade, in that conflict of which I was an eyewitness. All I have here to say has been written on the train between Fredericksburg and this city. As my mind ran over the battlefield of old Virginia I thought of the apostrophe to death I have heard so often quoted on this floor:

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
 Come to the mother's, when she feels
 For the first time, her first-born's breath!
 Come when the blessed seals
 That close the pestilence are broke,
 And crowded cities wail its stroke!
 Come in consumption's ghastly form,
 The earthquake shock, the ocean storm;
 Come when the heart beats high and warm,
 With banquet song, and dance and wine!
 And thou art terrible!—the tear,
 The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier,
 And all we know, or dream, or fear
 Of agony, are thine.

We look upon death as the greatest of mysteries; but to my mind, accustomed as I have been in war and peace to this dread monster, I regard what we call life as even more mysterious than death itself.

Mr. Chairman, the life of **Adolph Meyer** was eventful and distinguished. Louisiana may well mourn and this House well honor this soldier, patriot, business man, and statesman.

In him was combined those qualities of sterling character, rare fidelity, courage, and faithfulness in the discharge of every duty which justly entitles him to live in the hearts and memories of his countrymen.

Modest, unassuming, and genial, liberally educated, of broad business experience, he gave to his public duties that sound judgment and untiring effort which won for him the affection, respect, and confidence of his colleagues.

Adolph Meyer was a native of Natchez, Miss., born in October, 1842. Educated at the University of Virginia, he left that institution while a student to enlist in the Confederate army, serving with distinction under Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, first

as captain, then by promotions until at the close of the war he held the position of adjutant-general.

After the close of the war he returned to Louisiana, became the head of a firm largely interested in the production of cotton and sugar; later he became a cotton factor in New Orleans, and was prominent and successful in commercial and financial pursuits.

He was elected and served as colonel of the First Regiment Louisiana National Guard, and was appointed in 1881 brigadier-general to command all of the uniformed corps of the State of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 6, 1908.

MRS. WILLIAM J. BEHAN, 1207 Jackson Avenue, City:

Dear Madam.—By request of Mrs. Adolph Meyer, I send you the papers with reference to Cabin John Bridge which she found among General Meyer's effects. With my regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

C. M. EISEMAN.

RESTORE OLD HICKORY'S WORDS.

"Union Must Be Preserved," To Be Replaced on Bust.

Memphis, Tenn., April 9.—After an absence of forty-three years Andrew Jackson's historic words, "The Union Must be Preserved," will be restored to the monument of "Old Hickory" in Court Square. The bust of Jackson will be put in good shape immediately, a contract for the work having been let by the Park Commission. "During the Civil War a local Confederate patriot took a chisel and removed 'The Union Must Be Preserved,'" said Colonel Galloway, a member of the Commission. "Now that the Civil War is long past and we are all so proud of the Union it seems to me that it would be only proper to put this language back."

Appointment of Hon. Murphy J. Foster U. S. Senate—to succeed Hon. Adolph Meyer—M. C. of La., deceased March 8, 1908, as representative from C. S. M. A. to U. S. Government.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 11, 1908.

HON. MURPHY J. FOSTER, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir.—As on previous occasions I have received evidence of your friendly services, and knowing you to be an influential member of the United States Senate, and that you are on friendly relations with the Administration, I write to ask that you will exert your best efforts in support of a question in which the Southern people are interested.

In June, 1907, the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, of which I have the honor to be president, met in Convention in Rich-

mond, Va. At the Convention a resolution was adopted asking that means be taken to have the name of Jefferson Davis re-inscribed on "Cabin John Bridge," or as it is known on the Records as the "Union Arch". Upon my return to New Orleans, a few weeks after the Convention, I met our mutual friend, General Meyer, and enlisted his interest and services. He expressed himself as in hearty sympathy with the movement, and said that he considered it an outrage that the name should have been erased; that it was a piece of petty spite, that he considered unworthy of an American citizen, and that such a blur should be removed from the American nation. When General Meyer returned to Washington, he placed the matter immediately before the Secretary of War, Hon. Wm. H. Taft, and from what General Meyer told me, he was very confident of success, and believed that it could be done by the Secretary of War without bringing it before Congress.

General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, is in heart sympathy with this movement, and, as you will see from his letter, he believes that the Hon. Mr. Taft can and will restore the name of Jefferson Davis to the tablet, where in justice and for the truth of history it belongs. On June 3, 1908, will occur the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis. We will celebrate the day in the honor of one of the greatest Americans the country has ever produced. We will honor him as soldier, statesman and patriot. He was said to be the most efficient Secretary of War that ever served in that office, and it was during his term of office that this wonderful structure, "Cabin John Bridge," was constructed; and to have erased his name from the tablet was a despicable act of prejudice that should be quickly repaired.

In connection with this movement I beg to call your attention to an enclosed clipping, which proves that to-day all sectional feeling has died, and the people North and South are ready to say with Jackson, "The Union must be preserved." In the name of my Association I hope you will be pleased to take this matter up where General Meyer left off, and that you will with your usual success bring it to a glorious conclusion. Yours very respectfully,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President C. S. M. A.

[New Orleans Daily Picayune, April 22, 1908.]

PUT DAVIS'S NAME BACK.

Resolution to Be Offered by Mr. Carlin Looking to This.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., April 21.—Representative Carlin, of Virginia, said to-day it was his purpose to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for all information relative to

the erasure of the name of Jefferson Davis from the aqueduct bridge near this city.

The bridge was completed during the term of Mr. Davis as Secretary of War and his name appeared on the capstone of the abutment. During the War between the States, the name was chiseled out, it is said, by the order of the then Secretary of War.

Mr. Carlin's bill is preliminary to the introduction of a bill for the restoration of Mr. Davis's name.

RICHMOND, VA., 113 3d Street South, April 22, 1908.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLIN, of Virginia, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir.—In the issue of the Times-Dispatch, this city, of this date, a telegraphic message from Washington states that you will ask Congress for all information concerning the erasure of the name of Jefferson Davis from Cabin John Bridge.

Will you be so kind as to let me know if the newspaper article is correct? The movement to restore the name of Mr. Davis was started by the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, of New Orleans, La. I was appointed a member of the committee by the president, to represent the State of Virginia.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON.

C. C. Carlin, 8th District of Va.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

April 28, 1908.

MRS. J. E. ROBINSON, 113 3d Street, South, Richmond, Va.:

Dear Madam.—I have your favor of the 22d inst., and for your information will say that I have introduced a resolution inquiring as to the reason for the elimination of the name of Jefferson Davis from the arch at Cabin John Bridge, and what steps, if any, have been taken to restore same. It is my purpose to press this resolution at the fall session of Congress.

Very truly yours,

C. C. CARLIN.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., 1207 Jackson Avenue, April 25, 1908.

HON. MR. CARLIN, House Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir.—In the New Orleans Daily Picayune of date April 24th I read that you propose to introduce a resolution in the House, calling for an investigation into the removal of the name of Jefferson Davis from "Cabin John Bridge", and that you will subsequently

offer a second resolution, directing that the name be restored to its former place on the Bridge.

As the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, of which I am the President, inaugurated this movement by offering such a resolution as is understood in your second resolution, I have thought it proper to give you the details of the origin of this patriotic and historic measure.

The Confederate Southern Memorial Association met in convention in Richmond last June, and at this convention the subject of the removal of the name of Jefferson Davis from "Cabin John Bridge" was discussed with great feeling as to the injustice of the act, the petty spite displayed, and the many considerations that should impel the great American people to obliterate all evidences of sectional prejudice by restoring the name to its original place on the Bridge. Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, the only surviving daughter of Jefferson Davis, was present, and said that her father had always considered it a great act of injustice, and that her mother had hoped to live to see justice done the name of her illustrious husband, who was the most efficient Secretary of War that this government ever had.

After this spirited discussion, a resolution, which is here enclosed, was offered by Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, of Richmond, Va., a delegate from the Confederate Memorial Literary Society (Confederate Museum), and the motion carried. The president was empowered to appoint a committee from the several Confederate organizations who would give their endorsement, if necessary in having the name restored. The committee list is also enclosed. I wrote to General Lee on the subject, and send you a copy of his letter showing his approval of the action of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association and recommending that it be conducted as quietly as possible to avoid ugly and partisan criticism.

After my return to New Orleans I met General Adolph Meyer, who was a personal friend and the Congressman of my District. I spoke to him of this movement, and he immediately expressed a willingness to take the matter in hand. He advised taking the matter directly to Secretary Taft, arguing that as the name had been ordered taken off without Congressional action it might be restored in the same way by the Secretary of War.

General Meyer had several very satisfactory interviews with the Secretary, and felt confident of success. Unfortunately death called him before the object was accomplished, but I feel that Mr. Taft is favorably disposed, if the matter can be presented to him in the proper light.

On April 12th I wrote to Hon. Murphy J. Foster, giving him

all the data that had been returned to me by the widow of General Meyer. If you will permit the suggestion, I would be pleased to have you confer with him, feeling that you and Senator Foster hold the same views on the subject. I believe, however, with General Lee, that it should be done quietly; that we must be patient, and that at the proper time the Secretary of War will order the restoration in his own right of office and without bringing it before Congress. The enclosed data is submitted that you may learn, in case you have not been informed already that the movement originated with the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, and that a Virginia lady, Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, Secretary of the Confederate Museum, was the mover of the resolution. The newspapers in different parts of the country commented on the movement, and I am happy to report that the Northern press was favorable, The Rochester News (N. Y.), The Indianapolis Journal, and a gentleman from Bridgeport, Conn., published very fine articles, and the New Orleans Daily Picayune and the Times-Democrat, as well as the Times-Dispatch of Richmond, Va., were in heart sympathy with the movement.

I hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and hope that with our united efforts we will accomplish our object. I have had an interview with Hon. R. C. Davey, with whom I am personally acquainted, and have asked him to see you. Senator Foster has promised all his assistance.

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 16, 1908.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, New Orleans, La.:

My Dear Mrs. Behan.—I have been sick nearly the whole time since my return, and when I went to the House of Representatives Mr. Carlin would be away. I found him on Saturday and had quite a talk with him relative to Cabin John Bridge. He stated to me that his father was interested in the matter before his death; however, he does not intend to press it this session, but will endeavor to have it considered next session.

With very kind regards, I am, Yours truly,

R. C. DAVEY.

In Memoriam.

On May 28, 1908, death claimed another member of the Cabin John Bridge Committee, in the passing of

GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE,
Commander-in-Chief, United Confederate Veterans.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1908.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, 1207 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La.:

Dear Madam.—I have not written before in regard to the matter of restoring the name of President Davis to the Cabin John Bridge, because I have been awaiting an opportunity of taking the matter up with Secretary Taft.

It must ultimately be referred to the War Department, and consequently will be left largely to his control. For this reason I have thought that the best policy to pursue would be to consult with the Secretary and ascertain his views.

His presence in Panama at the time your letter was received, and his absence from Washington during the greater part of the time since returning to this country, has prevented the taking the matter up with him in person, but I have arranged to bring it to his attention.

This, is my opinion, is the best course for the people interested in the matter to follow, for I think they can rely on the wisdom and justice of the Secretary. Yours truly,

(Signed.)

MURPHY J. FOSTER.

General Clement A. Evans, Commander-in-Chief, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Committee, caused by the death of General Stephen D. Lee.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

CLEMENT A. EVANS,

WM. E. MICKLE,

General Commanding.

Adj't-Gen'l, and Chief of Staff.

Office of Commanding General.

July 27, 07.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, Pres., New Orleans:

Dear Mrs. Behan.—I have read with great interest your letter and inclosures. I have made myself somewhat acquainted with the effort to have the words "Jefferson Davis" restored to the stone on the "Cabin John Bridge". Additional to the help you obtained from the Louisiana members of Congress, I observed that a member from Virginia, introduced a resolution of inquiry, and I wrote to him about it and received his reply. I agree with all parties that this effort should be made without the slightest involvement with politics. The restoration of the name should be made as a simply duty to historical fact. The present blank on the tablet does not disonor Mr. Davis, but it does discredit all of us, North and South, who approve the mutilation or object to the restoration.

I feel perfectly sure that as soon as the present political canvass for the Presidency is over, that either the present Secretary of War or the next Secretary of War will on his best judgment have "Jefferson Davis" replaced on the stone. It is so absolutely absurd (as I see the matter) to make a political issue on this question that I cannot imagine any patriot in the Union will be offended when it is done.

Your noble spirit in all matters like this will commend you and your work to all our best countrymen, and will be remembered with gratitude by our Confederate soldiers.

With great esteem.

CLEMENT A. EVANS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 30, 1908.

HON. LUKE E. WRIGHT, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of calling your attention to the enclosed copy of a resolution passed at the Confederate Southern Memorial convention held in the city of Richmond, Va., June 1, 1907.

By the action of the convention I was made chairman of the committee by reason of my office as president of the Association, and I have associated with me as members of the committee, General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., Commander-in-Chief United Confederate Veterans; Mrs. C. B. Stone, of Galveston, Texas, President-General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; and Mr. Jno. W. Apperson, of Memphis, Tenn., Commander-in-Chief United Sons Confederate Veterans. This committee, composed of prominent and influential persons, is in hearty accord with the movement. Immediately upon my return to New Orleans I saw Hon. Adolph Meyer, M. C. from Louisiana, and requested him to interest himself in the matter. He expressed himself freely on the subject as one deserving the attention of our people, and cheerfully said, "I will do all in my power to have this request granted."

Returning to Washington, Mr. Meyer had several satisfactory interviews with Hon. W. H. Taft, at that time Secretary of War, and, from all that I could glean from his letters, Mr. Meyer was confident of success. Copies of these letters will be sent to you for your information. Acting on the advice of Hon. W. H. Taft and Mr. Meyer, all active measures were delayed until after the election. In the meantime, Mr. Meyer died; and Hon. Murphy J. Foster, U. S. Senator, and Hon. R. C. Davey, M. C. from the same State, promised to do all in their power for the success of the movement. During the latter part of the last session I learned that Hon. C. C. Carlin, M. C., from Virginia, had given notice that he intended introducing a bill

in Congress asking for the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis on "Cabin John Bridge". I wrote Mr. Carlin, and had a member of the Committee from Virginia to write him also, that the Confederate Southern Memorial Association had already started a movement in that direction; that we had placed it in the hands of parties authorized to act for us, and we respectfully asked that he would not introduce such a bill.

We hope to accomplish our purpose without bringing it before the public, as it would probably meet with some objection, though I firmly believe the majority of the American people are in favor of proving our greatness by performing this tardy act of justice for the sake of truthful history.

From all that I could learn it was the opinion of Mr. Taft that the Secretary of War had the power and authority to order the name restored, or that the President acting on the endorsement of the Secretary of War, would so order.

Mr. Secretary, the election is over, and the American people have shown their wisdom by placing at the head of this glorious nation a man who will put truth, justice and honor above all else. Should you wish to place this matter before our honorable President-elect, you will find him in possession of all the facts as stated here, and favorably disposed to assist you in your efforts to bring about the desired result. As you are aware, this is the centennial of the birth of Jefferson Davis, and I believe it to be an opportune time for pressing our claim, in order that the truth of history may be preserved. If this matter is properly placed before our broad-minded and generous President, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, I believe he will be pleased to wind up his already glorious administration by ordering the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis on the tablet from which it was shamefully cut off without authority by Mr. Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior, in 1861. It is a great honor and privilege to have in the office of Secretary of War one who not only knew Jefferson Davis personally, but one whom we honor and respect as a Confederate Veteran. With you there is no question of the right and justice of this request, and we appeal to you with confidence in your willingness to act and ability to succeed.

This magnificent structure is only one of the evidences of the great skill and efficiency of Mr. Davis while he was Secretary of War and we should give honor to whom honor is due. It is a matter of record that the name of Mr. Davis was ordered cut off the tablet by Hon. Caleb B. Smith, who, in his passion and prejudice forgot that to the name of Jefferson Davis this country owes justice and recognition for services rendered on the field of battle, in the coun-

eil chamber, and as one of the ablest men in the cabinet of President Franklin Pierce. This act of petty spite stands to-day as a reproach to the American people, and should be obliterated by the restoration of the name where it rightfully belongs. When this is done—and let us hope that it will be done during the Davis centennial year—then, indeed, may we boast of the great American people and the re-united country.

And now, in conclusion, Mr. Secretary, I will indulge in a short personal allusion as an introduction to you, as well as to our President-elect. I am the wife of General W. J. Behan, a Confederate veteran who served for four years in the Army of Northern Virginia, and who has since his surrender at Appomattox been a loyal citizen of the United States. Under separate cover I will send you certain data that may be useful to you in working up this matter, and I am ready at all times to aid you in your efforts. If necessary, I will go on to Washington to urge prompt and favorable action.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation, and assuring you of my highest esteem, I am, Yours very respectfully,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President.

Additional data mailed to Hon. Luke A. Wright, December 1, 1908:

1st. Copy of resolution passed by C. S. M. A., at Convention, Richmond, Va., relative to Cabin John Bridge.

2d. Names of Committee.

3d. Copies of letters from the late Hon. Adolph Meyer; Gen'l. Stephen D. Lee; Hon. W. H. Taft, Secretary of War; Hon. Murphy J. Foster, U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

4th. Copy of C. S. M. A. minutes, of Richmond, Va., Convention, June 1-3.

5th. Copies of letters from Gen'l. Clement A. Evans, Commander-in-Chief; from Jno. W. Apperson, Commander-in-Chief U. S. C. V.; from Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, Pres't-Gen'l. U. D. C.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., 1207 Jackson Avenue, December 2, 1908.
MRS. CORNELIA BRANCH STONE, President General, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Galveston, Texas:

My Dear Mrs. Stone.—I trust you have arrived home safe and are enjoying a well earned rest after the fatigues of the Convention. Permit me to take this occasion to compliment you upon your executive ability and upon your admirable tact and patience in controlling such a large Convention.

I regret that you did not give me the opportunity to thank you, in the name of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, for your active interest in the "Cabin John Bridge" matter.

As an interested member of the "Cabin John Bridge" Committee of the C. S. M. A., it is due you that you be advised as to all that has been done by the chairman, and to request that you co-operate with the committee in the plan adopted for accomplishing this historical and patriotic work.

As you are aware, the "Cabin John Bridge" resolution was passed at the C. S. M. A. Convention held in Richmond, Va., June 1, 1907, and all Confederate Associations were invited to unite with the C. S. M. A. in its effort to accomplish this object. The Chair was authorized to appoint a committee, which was done, and I enclose a list, although I think this was done when I appointed you. Letters were received from General Stephen D. Lee, from Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, Mr. Jno. W. Apperson, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. C. V., and from other members of the committee, heartily endorsing the movement. At the expiration of Mrs. Henderson's term of office she resigned from the committee, and you were named by me as her successor. I wish to thank you again for your beautiful letter of acceptance.

The Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans organization who succeeded the lamented General Lee has written me a strong patriotic letter, promising to co-operate with the committee.

The first step taken by me as Chairman was to place the resolution in the hands of a very influential member of Congress from Louisiana, the Hon. Adolph Meyer. This was done during the month of June, 1907, and Mr. Meyer wrote me that he had had several very satisfactory conferences with Hon. W. H. Taft, at that time Secretary of War, and that he felt confident of success. It was deemed advisable, however, by Mr. Meyer and General Lee, not to press the matter, but to bide our time in patience until after the presidential campaign was finished. A few months later Mr. Meyer died, and I immediately requested Hon. Murphy J. Foster, U. S. Senator from this State, to take up the matter where Mr. Meyer had left off. A very satisfactory letter was received from Mr. Foster, saying that he had made arrangements to have the subject presented to Hon. W. H. Taft, but he, too, advised patience. I wrote a personal letter to Hon. W. H. Taft and received a reply from his acting private secretary, advising me that Mr. Taft was absent, but that my letter would be referred to him on his return from the Philippines.

During the past week I wrote to Hon. Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War, and furnished him with all the necessary data which had been in the possession of the late Mr. Meyer, and duplicates of

all this material are in the hands of Mr. Foster, the representative of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, in Washington, D. C.

Last summer, just before Congress adjourned, my attention was called to a newspaper item which stated that Hon. C. C. Carlin, of Virginia, had given notice that he would introduce a bill in Congress asking why the name of Jefferson Davis had been removed from the stone on "Cabin John Bridge", and that his bill would ask that it be restored. I wrote immediately to Mr. Carlin, and to Hon. R. C. Davey, M. C. from Louisiana, asking him to see Mr. Carlin, in person, and to explain to him that the C. S. M. A. had at its Convention in June, 1907, passed a resolution to the same effect, and that our Representative had already taken the matter up with the Hon. W. H. Taft; and we begged him (Mr. Carlin) to defer his action, as we had been advised against bringing the subject before Congress. The advice from all sources, from Confederate as well as officials at Washington, is, to be patient and leave the matter in the hands of the Secretary of War.

Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, of Richmond, Va., the delegate from the Confederate Memorial Literary Society of Richmond, Va., who offered the "Cabin John Bridge" resolution, also wrote to Mr. Carlin, explaining all that had been done, and asked for his co-operation with the committee. If we hope to succeed, there must be concert of action; the committee must be united in its plan of procedure, as it is in its desire to accomplish this patriotic work.

In every step that I have taken I have advised with the Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, General Clement A. Evans. As Chairman, I am willing and pleased to receive suggestions from the members of the committee, and from you in particular, in whose judgment I have great confidence. If you will pardon me, I would suggest that in printing your report in the Atlantic Minutes you would say that by reason of your office of President-General of the U. D. C., you are a member of the C. S. M. A. "Cabin John Bridge" Committee, and that, as a member deeply interested in the success of the movement, you called on President Roosevelt, etc. This will show to all our co-workers that we are working together towards one great purpose.

With best wishes for all your endeavors, believe me,

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN.

*President Confederate Southern Memorial Association, Chairman
Cabin John Bridge Committee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1908.

DEAR MADAM:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st, inclosing data in connection with the subject of the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis on the tablet or stone on Cabin John Bridge.

Very respectfully,

LUKE E. WRIGHT.

Secretary of War.

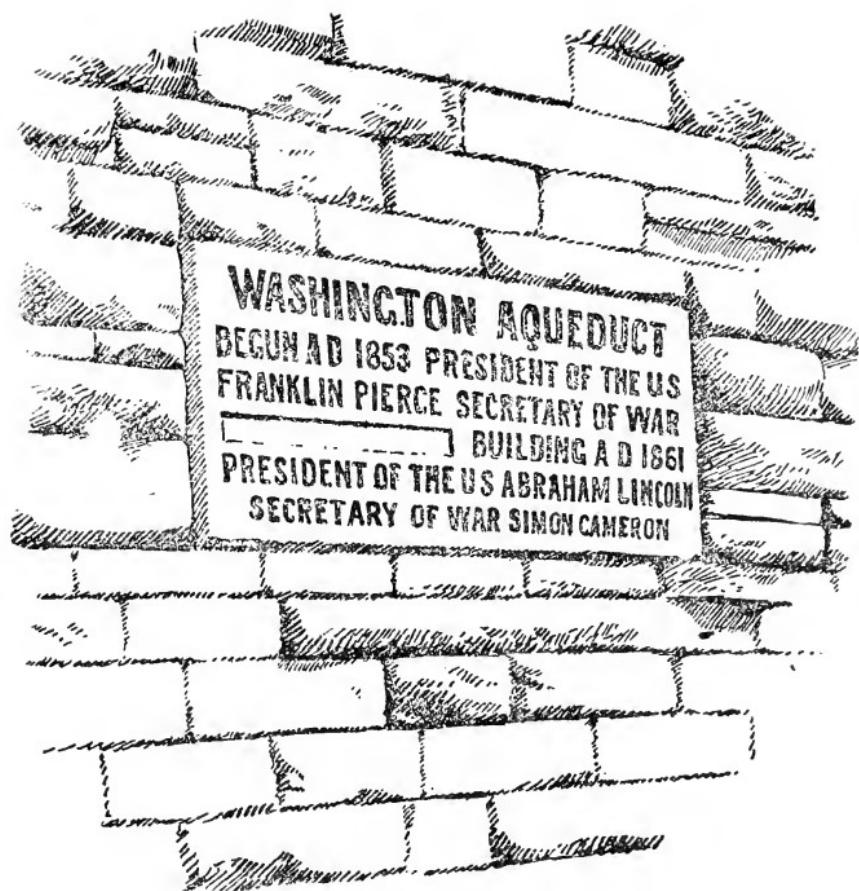
MRS. W. J. BEHAN, President Confederate Southern Memorial Association, 1207 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., 1207 Jackson Avenue, Dec. 16, 1908.

GEN'L CLEMENT A. EVANS, Commander-in-chief United Confederate Veteran Organization, Atlanta, Ga.:

*My Dear General Evans,—*Some time ago I wrote you in reference to the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis to "Cabin John Fridge", Washington, D. C. You expressed hearty sympathy with the movement and stated that you had written to a member from Virginia, who had introduced a bill in Congress on the same subject. As I wrote you at that time, it was and is still our desire to have this accomplished quietly and without bringing it before Congress. This was the advice received from the late Gen'l S. D. Lee, and Hon. Adolph Meyer, a member of Congress from Louisiana, Mr. Meyer was the agent of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association in Washington, and had had several very satisfactory conferences with the then Secretary of War, Hon. W. H. Taft. Unfortunately, Mr. Meyer died before the object was attained, and I have asked Hon. Murphy J. Foster, Senator from Louisiana, to take up the matter where Mr. Meyer left off. We were advised to keep quiet until after the presidential election. This we have done, but now that Congress has convened, we have resumed our task. The Virginia member of our committee (Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, of Richmond, Va.) wrote to Hon. C. C. Carlin, the Virginia member who had introduced a bill in Congress requesting him not to bring his bill before the House, but to co-operate with us in our plan of action. Enclosed please find Mr. Carlin's reply.

Now, my dear General, if we hope to succeed this year we must be up and doing. I write to request that you write to General Luke A. Wright, Secretary of War, urging him as a Confederate soldier to exercise his authority as Secretary of War to have the name restored to its place on the keystone of "Cabin John Bridge" during



TABLET ON CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

The empty space represents the work of vandals, who sought to destroy record of Jefferson Davis' connection with the great enterprise.



this the Davis centennial year; in the first place, for the accuracy of history; in the second place, as a proof that we are a re-united people; and lastly (but not least), as an act of justice to a man who gave the best years of his life in the service of the United States as soldier and statesman, and who, according to governmental reports, was the most efficient Secretary of War who had ever held the office.

Enclosed find certain data that may be useful to you as information, and let me urge you not to delay writing. If any other plan should suggest itself to you, please act upon it; perhaps you would like to write to the President, who, for the sake of his Georgia mother, might comply with your request.

With best wishes for your continued good health, and wishing you the choicest blessings of this joyous and holy season, believe me,

Yours very fraternally, MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President C. S. Y. A.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 21, 1908.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President United States of America, Washington, D. C.:

*Hon. and Dear Sir.—*I take the liberty of addressing you on a matter which, I believe, has been or will be brought to your attention by the Secretary of War, Hon. Luke E. Wright.

The subject is, the restoration of the name Jefferson Davis to the keystone of the Washington Aqueduct or Union Arch. Under separate cover I send certain data in connection with the movement, and below I will give a summary of facts:

Confederated Southern Memorial Association, in convention assembled:

June 1907. Resolution to have the name Jefferson Davis restored to "Cabin John Bridge", Washington, D. C. Adopted. The president of the C. S. M. A. was authorized to appoint a committee to bring the matter to the attention of the United States authorities.

July 1907. The president of the C. S. M. A. placed the matter in the hands of Hon. Adolph Meyer, M. C. from Louisiana, who reported to her that he had had several satisfactory conferences with Hon. W. H. Taft, and felt confident of success.

July 1907. General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief United Confederate Veteran Organization, endorsed the movement and gave it his active support.

March 1908. At the death of Hon. Adolph Meyer the president referred the matter to Hon. Murphy J. Foster, U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

May 1908. Upon the death of General Stephen D. Lee, his successor, General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., took up the matter with enthusiasm. He wrote to Mrs. Behan, "I cannot imagine any patriot in the Union will be offended when it is done."

Other prominent men from the North and the South have been consulted, and several newspapers from both sections have published strong articles in favor of restoring the name where it rightfully belongs.

The Confederate Southern Memorial Association represents the "Women of the Sixties" from all parts of the South, all united in the request that all evidences of sectional passion and prejudice should be obliterated during this centennial of the birth of Jefferson Davis, who served his country as Secretary of War.

Trusting to your good-will and noble desire to heal all differences with a view of re-uniting the people of this great country, we appeal to you to make this the crowning act of your truly great administration.

With expressions of the highest personal esteem, I am,

Very respectfully, MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 21, 1908.

HON. LUKE E. WRIGHT, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir.--Your letter of the 12th inst. was duly received and appreciated. This morning General B. F. Eshleman, of New Orleans, called to see me to say that he had had a very pleasant and satisfactory interview with you regarding the "Cabin John Bridge" matter, and that as far as you know there was no objection to the movement. He stated also that it was your intention to speak to the President on the subject within the next few days. I write to thank you for the interest you have taken, and to implore you as a Confederate soldier and a citizen interested in all that tends to the best interests of these United States, not to permit the matter to be side-tracked nor overlooked, as is often the case.

The Confederate Southern Memorial Association represents the "Women of the Sixties" from all parts of the South, and we feel that this is an opportune time to request the President of the United States to wipe out this evidence of the passion and prejudice of one man engendered by the war of 1861-65, and which stands to-day as a reproach to the whole American people. We do not wish to stir up strife, but prefer that it be done quietly during this the centennial of the birth of Jefferson Davis.

Again we beg of you to keep the matter in mind.

Yours very respectfully, MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1908.

MADAM:

I beg to acknowledge receipt by reference from the White House of your letter of 21st instant addressed to the President, with additional enclosures, urging restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis on the tablet or stone on Cabin John Bridge.

Yours very respectfully, ROBERT SHOUALTER,
Acting Secretary of War.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, President Confederate Southern Memorial Association, 1207 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, La.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 26, 1908.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, New Orleans, La.:

*My Dear Mrs. Behan,—*I am confident that you will secure the replacing of the name of Jefferson Davis to Cabin John Bridge, for you are moving wisely and gaining friends.

It seems to me that the present Secretary of War will be induced to quietly direct the restoration; and that if Mr. Carlin, acting on your behalf, will take up the matter with the assistance of a few others about the middle of January, he will succeed. I will write to some members of Congress from Georgia, and also to the Secretary of War, but would like to know about the time Mr. Carlin will renew his endeavors.

We Confederates can never be as grateful to you as you deserve, but you have won our united hearts forever.

Your friend,
CLEMENT A. EVANS.

P. S.—I will return the valuable letters, etc, you sent me.

1909

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1909.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 21st ultimo, in regard to the desire of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored to Cabin John Bridge. I shall be pleased to take this matter up with the President and see what can be done.

Sincerely yours, LUKE E. WRIGHT.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, President Confederate Southern Memorial Association, New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9, 1909.

HON. LUKE E. WRIGHT, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir,—I was so happy to receive your letter of the 4th, in which you said you would take up the matter of the restoration of the name, Jefferson Davis, with the President. Pardon my persistence, but the Memorial women of the South are deeply interested in this movement, and would like to know in what way they may further its accomplishment.

The Memorial Association is more far-reaching than its name indicates. It is formed of organizations from each of the Southern States. One of our Vice-Presidents is the daughter of Senator Bankhead, of Alabama; another officer is the wife of Senator Clay, of Georgia; and still another is Mrs. C. B. Bryan, of Memphis, Tenn., the daughter of Raphael Semmes, of Confederate naval fame.

Permit me to refer you to the correspondence with Hon. W. H. Taft and the late Hon. Adolph Meyer, M. C. of Louisiana. Mr. Meyer had several conferences with Hon. W. H. Taft, then Secretary of War, in which Mr. Taft said it was in the province of the Secretary of War to order the name restored. Mr. Meyer was very hopeful of success, and no doubt would have succeeded, as Mr. Taft was favorably disposed, had death not claimed him. President Roosevelt has a chance here to write his name in imperishable lines. In view of the Lincoln Centennial this year, let us repair this act of injustice to the name of Jefferson Davis.

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9, 1909.

HON. MURPHY J. FOSTER, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir,—I have received a letter from Hon. Secretary of War, General Wright, dated January 4th, stating that he would be pleased to take up with the President the matter of restoring the name of Jefferson Davis to the tablet on "Cabin John Bridge." The time has come when men from the North and the South can afford to deal justly with each other, and should do all in their power to restore the friendly relations that should exist among such a great people. I beg of you to call on the Hon. Secretary in behalf of this movement. With this letter you will find a summary of what has been done by the Confederate Southern Memorial Association. The association is more far-reaching than its name indicates, as it is an association of organizations, not of individuals. One of the vice-presidents is the daughter of Senator Bankhead, of Alabama; another officer is the wife of Senator Clay, of Georgia; and another officer is the daughter

of Raphael Semmes, of Confederate naval fame, and the sister-in-law of General Luke E. Wright, our Secretary of War.

Hoping to have your active co-operation, and assuring you of the endorsement of every Southern man in Congress, whose aid is at your call, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,

President.

SUMMARY OF WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED UP TO DECEMBER 21, 1908.

- Convention assembled in Richmond, Va., May 30, June 1st, 1907.
 1907, June 1st—Resolution to have the name Jefferson Davis restored to "Cabin John Bridge", Washington, D. C. The President authorized to appoint a committee to bring the matter to the attention of the United States authorities. This was done.
 1907, July—The President placed the matter in the hands of Hon. Adolph Meyer, M. C. from Louisiana, who reported by letter that he had had several conferences with Hon. W. H. Taft, Secretary of War, and was confident of success.
 1907, July—General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief U. C. V., endorsed the movement and gave it his active support.
 1908, March—At the death of Hon. Adolph Meyer, the President referred the matter to Hon. Murphy J. Foster, U. S. Senator from Louisiana.
 1908, May—Upon the death of General Lee, his successor, General Clement A. Evans, took up the matter with enthusiasm, and wrote Mrs. Behan as follows: "I cannot imagine any patriot in the Union will be offended when it is done."
 1908, December—Hon. C. C. Carlin advised Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, that in reply to her request he would withhold his bill a year, or so.

Letters have been written by members of the committee, and the President to the Hon. Secretary of War, Gen'l Luke E. Wright, to His Excellency President Roosevelt, and to prominent citizens in the North and South. Several newspapers, North and South, have published strong articles in favor of restoring the name and thus obliterating the outrageous blunder of one man (Hon. Caleb B. Smith), who, blinded by passion and prejudice, ordered the name cut off and to-day his unauthorized act stands as a reproach against this great American people.

The Confederated Southern Memorial Association does not wish to stir up strife, nor to take it before Congress; we prefer to have the wrong righted in a quiet, dignified manner, without any "hurrah."

Our object is, to preserve to future generations the true and accurate history of the great and wonderful and imposing structure known as the Union Arch, which was constructed while Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

ATLANTA, January 11, 1909.

I will write to-day a strong letter in the true vein to Secretary Wright on the matter of the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis, which we so earnestly desire to have done.

I feel sure that all the best men in Washington among the republicans would be glad if it was quietly restored without any objections being made.

It is the manner of doing it which bothers the Secretary of War. I will try to meet that point in my letter to him.

Thanks to you for asking me to do anything for our cause which is on your heart. As always your friend,

CLEMENT A. EVANS.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1909.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, 1207 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Madam.—I am in receipt of your recent favor, enclosing a summary of what has already been done by the Confederate Memorial Association, to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored to the Cabin John Bridge.

I note very carefully what you have to say, and, as stated in a former communication, I will be glad to co-operate; but still think, as I stated then, that it is a matter that may very well be left with Mr. Taft.

He will be inaugurated in about six weeks, and having looked into the question when Secretary of War, I think it would be well to postpone the matter until he has an opportunity to act upon it. I will, however, be glad to advise with Gen. Wright as to the best course to be pursued in the premises.

Yours truly, MURPHY J. FOSTER.

OFFICIAL ORDER TO RESTORE NAME OF JEFFERSON DAVIS TO THE AQUEDUCT CABIN JOHN BRIDGE, AT WASHINGTON. THE WHITE HOUSE.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR: WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1909.

Will you please direct that the name of Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War be restored to the Cabin John Bridge?

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

President of the United States who ordered the restoration
February 16, 1909.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Memorandum for the Chief of Engineers:

Restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis to the Cabin John Bridge.

By direction of the President, you will take the necessary steps to restore the name of Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War to the Cabin John Bridge. The matter will be given publicity from this office.

LUKE E. WRIGHT.

February 20, 1909.

Secretary of War.

The Picayune Bureau.
Post Building, Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1909.

CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

Largely on account of the influence of the late General Adolph Meyer, following the adoption of strong resolutions by the Daughters of the Confederacy at Richmond in 1907, the Secretary of War to-day ordered that the name of Jefferson Davis, who was Secretary of War of the United States, is to be restored to the tablet in the great masonry arch at Cabin John Bridge. It was erased during the Civil War, after he had renounced his allegiance to the United States and became President of the Confederacy. Announcement of this decision was made at the War Department to-day.

For fifteen years the question of restoring the name to the historic span has been agitated by Southern societies and men from the South prominent in the affairs of the nation. The efforts, however, failed of success until 1907, when General Meyer, co-operating with the Daughters of the Confederacy, induced Secretary Taft to have the matter of the erasure thoroughly investigated. Major Spencer Cosby searched the records and reported in part:

"The argument of Mr. Phillips for the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis loses force from the fact that he is mistaken in his principal point. Jefferson Davis was not Secretary of War when Cabin John Bridge was built, and I can find nothing in our records to show that he ever saw or approved the plans for that structure. He was Secretary of War when work on other parts of the aqueduct was started, in 1853, but the plans which he then recommended for approval showed a bridge of five arches over Cabin John Valley. The actual construction work on the bridge was begun in 1857, shortly after Mr. Davis ceased to be Secretary of War."

The incident marking the erasure of Mr. Davis' name created quite a stir at the time, and has been a source of agitation ever since. The letters of the name were chipped from the stone tablet, in which they were cut, by direction of Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior, during the Civil War. The order was issued on a motion made by Galusha Grow, of Pennsylvania, Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1862.

["Daughters of the Confederacy" should read "Confederated Southern Memorial Association." —Editor's Note.]

CONGRATULATORY LETTERS RECEIVED BY MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
 PRESIDENT CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL
 ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, February 24, 1909.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

I congratulate you with all my soul on your success in having the name Jefferson Davis restored to its appropriate historical place. I wish at an early date to advise with you in regard to the continuance in a true patriotic way of our efforts to maintain for the memory of Jefferson Davis its rightful place in all history. Very much more is depending on our fidelity to him than even our own people generally think.

Thanking you, and even "blessing" you, for the noble measures you are taking to establish whatever is right in Confederate memories, I am,

Your friend indeed,

CLEMENT A. EVANS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 24, 1909.

MY DEAR MADAM:

You say, "Congratulations are in order." They are *indeed*, and no one recognizes so quickly and so cheerfully as I do the services rendered by you and your co-workers. That the women have accomplished this act of justice so long delayed, and those who bore the heat and burden of the day when the men of the South were in the front, commend them and their work to every Confederate soldier. I know you need no assurances from me as to the pleasure given me by the work accomplished by you, and I beg to add to it the assurances of my personal high regard. That you may live long to worthily earn other Southern laurels and still more endear yourself to Southern soldiers who care for their history, is the wish of one who is pleased to sign himself,

Yours fraternally,

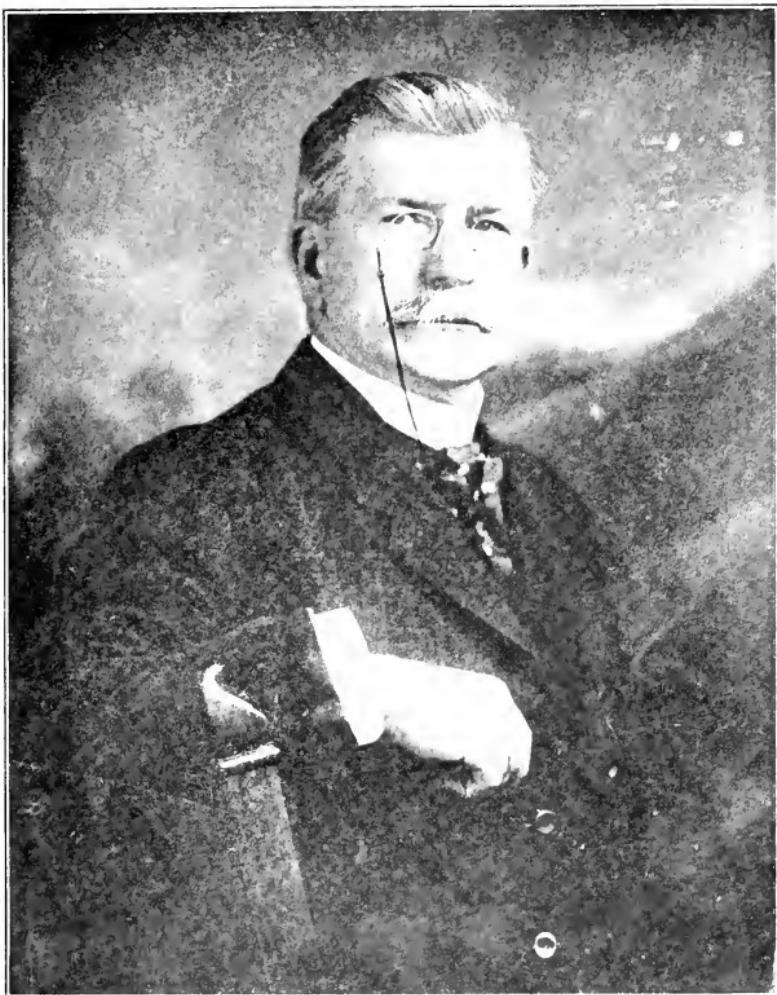
LEWIS GUION.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, New Orleans.

[From Times-Democrat of New Orleans, February 25, 1909.]

CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

By ordering the restoration of the much-discussed inscription upon Cabin John Bridge, President Roosevelt has performed a public service which deserves the thanks and appreciation of his fellow-citizens, North as well as South. The mutilation of the tablet by order of a vindictive Congress in 1862 was perhaps the pettiest act of which the National Legislature, in all its history, has been guilty. The bridge was in its day a notable accomplishment. It was planned and constructed by government engineers who worked under the di-



GENERAL LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Secretary of War, who executed the order of President Roosevelt.

rection of the Secretary of War. Begun during the administration of President Pierce, it was natural and proper that the tablet should record, along with the date, the name of the Executive and of the Secretary of War, Mr. Davis, who took a keen interest in the engineering plans and construction. The erasure of the latter's name, during the war, was ordered when sectional hate and fury was most intense and designed as a blow at the Confederate President. Years afterward it had something of the effect desired, for we are told that Mr. Davis, in his retirement, felt the injustice keenly.

But in the truer sense the act reflected upon those responsible for it rather than upon Mr. Davis. By the mere removal of his name from the tablet, his would-be detractors could not rob him of the credit that accrued from his participation in the planning and construction of the bridge, any more than they could have destroyed the fact that he was one of the nation's ablest War Secretaries, by mere mutilation of the official records at Washington. The bridge continued to stand as a monument to the administration which urged its construction and to the abilities of the men who had to do with it. The mutilated inscription has only served through the years to emphasize the facts which a passion-swayed Congress sought to obliterate. The unsightly mutilation itself has borne witness during that time to the infinite littleness of the men who stooped to a display so childish of vindictiveness and sectional hate.

The amends now ordered by Mr. Roosevelt should have been made years ago, in justice to Mr. Davis and in charity to the Congress moved by unreasoning fury to an act unworthy. It is an episode best forgotten. The people of the South have already testified their appreciation of Mr. Roosevelt's action, and we believe it will be, for the reasons above suggested, as heartily approved by their countrymen of the North.

[EXPLANATORY.—Full text of the replies from Virginia officials received in January and February 1909, will be found further on, under date June 1st, 1909, as part of Mrs. Robinson's Report entitled "Virginia's Part in the Resolution of" &c.—Editor's Note.]

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.

Printing Department.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., March 1, 1909.

DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

Many thanks for your letter. From the enclosed cutting from the Washington Star you will see how the whole effort in which you and your associates were engaged, in 1907, was headed off by Major Cosby, who twisted things to suit his purpose, and the tenor of whose report was clearly hostile to the restoration of Mr. Davis' name. This report seems to have been sufficient to satisfy Secretary Taft that there was no use of doing anything. But Secretary Wright seems to have had an inspiration to take matters up with the President, as a result of which in about fifty years from the date of the

outrage, tardy justice will be done to one of the greatest of Americans, whatever the differing judgment of North and South may be as to his construction of the Constitution as to States' Rights.

Very truly yours,

W. P. PHILLIPS.

[The Evening Star, Washington, D. C.]

RESTORES DAVIS' NAME.

President Orders It Put Back On Cabin John Bridge—Cut Out During War—Erased From Tablet By Official Order, It Is Said. No Record Ever Found. To-day's Action Result of Years of Effort On Part Of Southerners. Maj. Cosby's Adverse Report.

"The Secretary of War, by direction of the President, has instructed the chief of engineers, United States Army, to take the necessary steps to restore the name of Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War to Cabin John Bridge."

The above brief but significant memorandum was given to the press at the office of Secretary Wright in the War Department to-day. It marks the triumph of the persistent and long continued efforts of the Southern people to remedy what they considered a blot on the memory of the President of the Confederate States. At intervals since the Civil War the question of restoring the name to its former place on the bridge has been presented to Congress and the President, but without avail until the present time.

It came up during the Cleveland administration, as well as before and since that time. It was left, however, for the present War Secretary—himself a Confederate soldier—to induce President Roosevelt to order the restoration of the name so dear to the Southern part of a reunited country.

Inscription as It Stands.

Cabin John Bridge is one of the longest and most imposing single-span masonry arches in the world. It lies on the conduit road, about six and one-half miles northwest of the Aqueduct Bridge, and was built to carry over a small valley the aqueduct conveying the water supply of Washington. Two inscribed stone tablets are built onto the masonry in corresponding positions on the south sides of the two abutments. The tablet on the east abutment bears the following inscription:

Union arch.

Chief Engineer, Capt. Montgomery C. Meigs,
U. S. Corps of Engineers.
Esto perpetua.

The tablet on the west abutment contains the following inscription:

Washington Aqueduct.
 Begun A. D. 1853. President of the U. S.,
 Franklin Pierce. Secretary of War,
 _____, Building A. D. 1861.
 President of the U. S., Abraham Lincoln,
 Secretary of War, Simon Cameron.

The blank space in this latter inscription originally contained the name of "Jefferson Davis."

Erased in 1862.

Although it is still a matter of dispute, it is generally accepted as a fact that the name was cut out in 1862 by order of Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior (then in charge of the aqueduct system), at the suggestion of Representative Galusha Grow, of Pennsylvania, afterward Speaker of the House.

The most recent as well as the most determined effort toward the restoration of Jeff Davis' name was made in 1907. In that year the Society of the **Daughters of the Confederacy**, at Richmond, adopted strong resolutions in favor of the restoration of the name, and W. P. Phillips, W. B. Smith and other citizens joined the movement. Representative Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana, since deceased, took a specially active part in the matter and induced the Secretary of War (Mr. Taft) to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

Maj. Cosby's Report.

Maj. Spencer Cosby, Engineer Commissioner of the District, was in charge of the Washington aqueduct system at that time. He made an examination of all available records and made a full report of his researches in July, 1907.

After giving a short history of the bridge and telling of the erasure of Jefferson Davis' name, Maj. Cosby summarized his report as follows:

"While I have been able to find nothing in the official records as to the erasure of this name, it is understood that it was cut out in 1862 at the order of the Secretary of the Interior, under whose department the aqueduct had at that time been placed.

"In view of the name given the arch and inscribed on the corresponding panel of the opposite abutment, the replacing of the name of Mr. Davis at this time would partake of a certain grim irony which would mar what otherwise might seem a gracious act. The policy of such an act is not thought to be a proper matter for discussion in this report.

Not Secretary at the Time.

"The argument of Mr. Phillips for the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis loses force from the fact that he is mistaken in his principal point. Jefferson Davis was not Secretary of War when Cabin John Bridge was built, and I can find nothing in our records to show that he ever saw or approved the plans for that structure. He was Secretary of War when

work on other parts of the aqueduct was started, in 1853, but the plans which he then recommended for approval showed a bridge of five arches over Cabin John Valley. The actual construction work on the bridge was begun in 1857, shortly after Mr. Davis ceased to be Secretary of War.

"Many of the drawings and estimates made during the early period of the construction of Cabin John Bridge bear the name of Alfred L. Rives as assistant or division engineer, in addition to that of M. C. Meigs as chief engineer. It does not appear that Mr. Rives' name was ever placed on the tablet at Cabin John Bridge, although it is engraved with that of five other assistant engineers in the gatehouse at Great Falls. It has been stated that it was the intention of Capt. Meigs to have Mr. Rives' name placed on the bridge, but that he changed his mind when Mr. Rives left the work in 1861, when it was only partially completed.

"At the present time it is not usual to place the names of public officials upon structures erected by the engineer department. If it is decided to have any names inscribed on Cabin John Bridge there are many Presidents, Secretaries of War, chief engineers and assistant engineers whose names it might be claimed should be among those selected."

[Should read "Confederated Southern Memorial Association" wherever printed "Daughters of Confederacy."]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1909.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, President Confederate Southern Memorial Association, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Madam,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th ultimo, and assure you that I am very much elated at the order of President Roosevelt. He has done his duty, and is entitled to the credit. I feel confident that I could have passed my bill through Congress, but as it was results we were after rather than anything else, I am extremely glad to have the matter settled in so satisfactory a way.

Very truly yours,

C. C. CARLIN.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Department of Archives and History.

THOMAS M. OWEN, LL. D. DIRECTOR.

MONTGOMERY, March 10, 1909.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

I wish to most heartily felicitate you and the Confederate Southern Memorial Association on the success of your agitation to

secure the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis to the tablet on Cabin John Bridge. All Confederate organizations must rejoice in this act of simple justice on the part of the Federal Government. Slowly and yet surely both history and public sentiment are coming to a right appreciation of the historic contentions of the South, and I confidently look for the time when the North will join us in doing honor, not only to the principles for which our fathers fought, but also to the men, both of high and low rank, who so nobly and bravely battled for these rights.

I have the honor to remain with sincere esteem,

Very respectfully, THOS. M. OWEN.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, New Orleans, La.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER RECEIVED FROM MAJOR JOHN J. HOOD, OF JACKSON,
MISS.

March 15, 1909.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, New Orleans:

My Esteemed Friend.—I congratulate you most sincerely on the success you had with your laudable and strenuous effort to have the name of our great chieftain restored on the tablet on Cabin John Bridge. It was doing justice to Mr. Davis as an able and honored servant of the Government and was but perpetuating an historical fact—and it carries with it the order to restore a graceful sentiment of reconciliation, that though seemingly of little significance to the powers that be, means a *great deal to us*.

As the "Star," of Meridian, Miss., well says: "It was well done," it was a timely and appropriate thing to do, and will be recognized and appreciated by the people of the South as a silent renunciation (by Roosevelt) of a mistaken view formerly held of the character of one of the greatest Americans who ever lived." * * * The restoration of the name now stands a towering monument to him and to acknowledgment of his greatness; so after all, the Government is the honored one, for his name and fame were not born to die!

With thanks for courtesies, with renewed congratulations, and with sentiments of high esteem, I am, madam,

Cordially and sincerely your friend,

JNO. J. HOOD.

ATLANTA, GA., March 26, 1909.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, President C. S. M. A.:

My Dear Mrs. Behan.—I have no need to assure you of my great pleasure in having been permitted to have association with you so many years in the successful efforts to maintain the truth, the dig-

nity and the honor of our Confederate movement. That movement by a great, intelligent, patriotic, Christian people is uplifted loftily above all the political, personal, ambitious, commercial, selfish movements in all history.

The fame of the President and the great leaders is recognized by every fair patriot in all the world, I am almost ready to say, in quoting the notable petition of a great old man, "Now let thy servant depart in peace." But, alas, not quite yet. I want to live a few years more to enjoy with our whole country the harvest and bright results of the controversy we have had with those of our countrymen who were so hard to convince.

As a present duty which we owe to the country we must follow at once in the best spirit the suggestions which the restored name of Jefferson Davis on the "Cabin John Bridge" make to the world. That apparently small event marks far more than even a grand Southern-built monument. I do not mean that we should exult in a triumph over foes in this restoration of the words "Jefferson Davis" upon Cabin John Bridge; but that we should appreciate the act in the right spirit and with suitable expressions. I desire that the quiet work of the Southern women in this matter should be told by whoever is selected to speak of it before U. C. V. convention at an appropriate half hour.

Further, we must put our countrymen in possession of the personal, patriotic, historical character of Jefferson Davis—I emphasize the importance of this information as being greater than even the building of monuments to his memory. We must build the monuments but we must not leave them alone to speak for him and us. We must place him in fame for his splendid personal attributes—his extraordinary patriotic career—his wonderful patience in suffering through a long life, etc. We must place him alongside our revolutionary heroes—our Washington, Jefferson, John Adams—alongside our Presidents, our statesmen of the middle period—alongside President Lincoln as he is portrayed to-day—Why not? What is there left in the life of Jefferson Davis for any man to condemn?

Let his portrait be as widely distributed as the portrait of any other great man. Let our school books contain eulogies of Jefferson Davis as well as eulogies of President Lincoln. Let extracts from his speeches be used by our young boys in their declamations. In short, let us do for him whatever we do to make future generations remember any other great man.

Well, Mrs. Behan, I find that I have been carried away out of

all discretion in writing this long letter. Forgive me; I will not treat you so any more.

Faithfully your friend,

CLEMENT A. EVANS.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29, 1909.

MY DEAR MRS. BEILAN, New Orleans:

I write an immediate answer to your letter because I am always glad to be in co-operation with your good work.

I am delighted by the fact that you will file your report with Gen'l Mickle, who will be glad to bring it to my notice at the proper time during the Reunion.

I repeat that we must hold up the name of Jefferson Davis in high honor just as he well deserves. The country is getting in frame of mind to appreciate our noble President.

With the most affectionate regard for you, I am,

Your friend,

CLEMENT A. EVANS.

ATLANTA, April 3, 1909.

MY DEAR MRS. BEILAN:

Your approval of my suggestion as to the action of the U. C. V. in noticing the replacing of the name "Jefferson Davis" on Cabin John Bridge is very gratifying. We are under certain obligations in this matter—and what we do must be done delicately—Southern-like—unanimously and patriotically. I know that all this will be considered. The meaning of that restoration is that Jefferson Davis himself is no longer looked upon as being sectionally or nationally *persona non grata*. Hereafter he will be viewed on his merits, and they are sufficient to place him among the notable great statesmen of his period. Your suggestion of Col. Hudson or Col. Guion as suitable to make the important short speech suits me fully. I will suggest, however, that Col. Guion has been selected or at least suggested to make the speech when the Vicksburg National Park and our Southern Monument there and particularly just now the bronze statue of General S. D. Lee shall be reported on. In connection with that park and Shiloh park, as well as the general monument matters, I think that Col. Guion should appropriately speak at that hour with others. Consult with General Mickle and have the arrangements made.

Anticipating great pleasure in meeting you at Memphis, I am.

Your faithful friend,

CLEMENT A. EVANS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1909.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, New Orleans, Louisiana:

Dear Madam,—I herewith enclose you article published in the Evening Star of a few days ago, which will give you full information with reference to the matter about which we have been corresponding.

Very truly yours, C. C. CARLIN.

TO RESTORE NAME OF DAVIS.

**Bids Opened for Recarving Cabin John Bridge Tablet—Present
Inscription To Be Removed and New Letters To Be
Cut In The Fresh Surface.**

Proposals were opened to-day at the office of the engineer in charge of the Washington aqueduct for restoring the name of Jefferson Davis to the stone tablet on Cabin John Bridge, six miles west of the city, from which it was expunged in President Lincoln's administration. The name is to be restored in accordance with orders given by President Roosevelt on Washington's birthday, less than two weeks before he left the office of chief executive. Although the amount of work to be done is comparatively small and the cost very little, yet it took considerable time to get the orders through the various channels to the officer directly in charge of the work, who at once went about completing the necessary details. The bridge is a high structure and considerable scaffolding has had to be erected where the mechanics will do their work.

Culmination of Efforts.

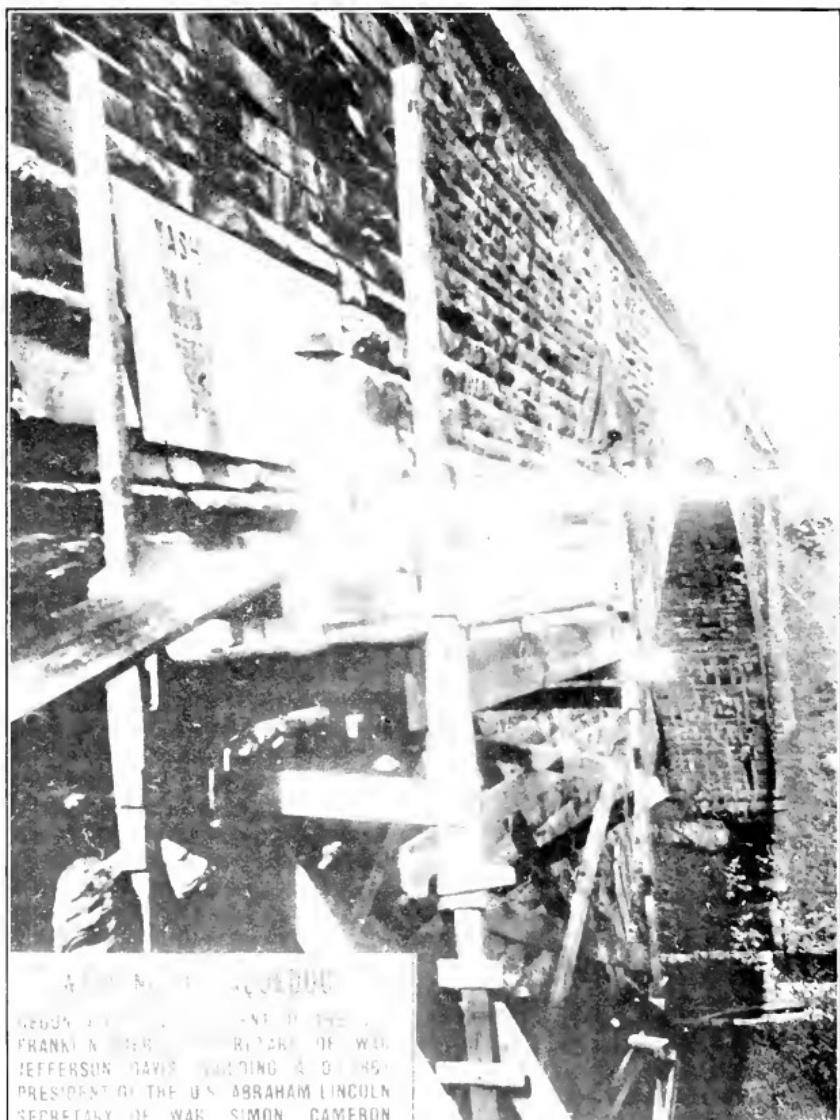
The restoration of Mr. Davis' name to the tablet will mark the culmination of many efforts with that object in view, which, however, will finally be accomplished without the immediate appeal of any organization or individual, but by the direct orders of Mr. Roosevelt himself. An allotment of \$250 was made for the work by the engineer's office. The specifications asking bids for the restoration of the name read as follows:

"Restoring the name of Jefferson Davis on the granite tablet on the west abutment of Cabin John Bridge by removing the entire face of the stone about five by eleven feet to a depth approximately one inch or sufficient to form a new, clean, smooth bushed surface and recutting the legend now upon the tablet with the addition of the name Jefferson Davis as shown upon the rubbing with 'v'-cut letters. The present ogee marginal border around the tablet is to be bushed to a clean bevel cut one and one-half inches wide."

The Inscription.

Two stone tablets are built in the bridge, one on each abutment (south face). One bears the inscription:

Union Arch,
Chief Engineer, Capt. Montgomery C. Meigs,
U. S. Corps of Engineers.
Esto perpetua.



J. E. HORNE RESTORING

GEORGE A. GALT SECRETARY OF THE
FRANKLIN D. MURKIN SECRETARY OF WAR
JEFFERSON DAVIS BUILDING & D. R. H.
PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. ABRAHAM LINCOLN
SECRETARY OF WAR SIMON CAMERON

J. E. HORNE restoring JEFFERSON DAVIS
bridge on CABIN JOHN BRIDGE May 14, 1909
Washington, D. C.

May 14, 1909

The other:

Washington Aqueduct.

Begun A. D. 1853.

President of the U. S., Franklin Pierce.

Secretary of War, _____,

Building A. D. 1861.

President of the U. S., Abraham Lincoln,

Secretary of War, Simon Cameron.

The blank space in the above description indicates the place formerly filled by Mr. Davis' name. Its absence from the tablet all these years has always stimulated curiosity on the part of sightseers, who made inquiries as to why the space was blank and whose name, if any, had filled it. The presence of the name there, as an army officer pointed out to-day, will put Mr. Davis' name in the same category as the others now on the tablet, which because of its comparatively inconspicuous position will not attract the attention that it heretofore has and will relieve the ubiquitous guide of one of his subjects for comment and an object of interest to be pointed out to tourists.

It will probably take a workman two weeks to do the work required by the specifications. The use of the "V" shaped letters to be chiseled in the tablet is less expensive and less laborious than the square cut letters usually adopted, but at the same time they are conspicuous.

[Washington Post, April 18, 1909.]

SINGS AS HE CHISELS.

**Stonecutter Horne Puts Love Into His Task—Loyal To Memory
Of Davis—Mississippian Tells How He Long Hoped For the
Honor of Restoring The Name of Confederacy's Lead-
er To Granite Slab on Cabin John Bridge— And
His Dream Came True—Back to Dixie.**

James B. Horne, native son of Mississippi, stonecutter by trade, loyal to the lost cause, and as stout of heart as he is strong of arm, is doing a labor of love out at Cabin John Bridge, and, incidentally, making for James B. Horne, of Moss Point, Miss., a little niche in the hall of fame.

For several hours each week day one can find Mr. Horne, perched high up on a frail scaffold, maul and chisel in hand, chipping away at a granite slab, with one end in view—to restore to its rightful place in the historic tablet on the historied span, the name of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War when work on Cabin John Bridge was started by the United States government.

Asked to tell something about the lure that brought him to the National Capital, here to ply his trade on one job alone, the Mississippian said while seated on the bank by the side of the little stream the bridge so proudly spans:

How It Came About.

"It is this way. There isn't anybody but my old lady and myself. You see we were in California last year knocking around. I have sort of retired, and we wanted to go there, so we did. Well," here Mr. Horne plucked a blade of grass meditatively,

"we wanted to see an inauguration, so we came on for Taft's. It was just after we had gotten here, when I read a story in The Post about the restoration of Jefferson Davis' name on the marble slab, and I said to my old lady, said I: 'I'm going to get that job if I have to pester the whole of the government to do it.'

"But wait a bit. I'm going too fast. About ten or fifteen years ago, when I was working down in Birmingham, Ala., one day I read in one of the papers an article about this bridge, and how the name of Davis had been taken off. I was nothing but a boy when the Civil War was going on, but we all down there were mighty hot at having the name taken off, anyhow, and I had heard of it. But when I read that article I said to my old lady, said I: 'I sure would like to have the job of putting that name back on there, and, by George, if it ever is going to be put back I'll do it.'

Glad He Read The Post.

"Well, I didn't see any prospect of its ever being put back on, till, as I said, I came here. You may just reckon I was some glad to read that story in The Post. Then I learned there were going to be bids made on it. So I filled out a blank. I reckoned on most all of the others bidding at about \$200 or \$250, so I said to myself, for the honor and glory of the thing I'll go lower, so down I put \$210.

"Well, then it came out as to how the bids had gone. Shelton & Co. had bid \$147. Now, you know, I was knocked out. I said to my old lady, said I, 'I'll bet I lose.' Well, you know, after having wanted for fifteen years to have my wish it was mighty hard to give up then. But I got an idea. I went to the Shelton place, and I saw Mr. Shelton. 'Mr. Shelton,' said I, 'I sure do want to put Davis' name back on the slab at Cabin John Bridge, Now, what's going to be done? Can I come and work for you?'

"'Sure,' said Mr. Shelton. 'Well, we started out, and I was to work by the day. Then he found out he was losing money, and so I said, 'Here, I'll take the thing.' So I did. Of course, the contract is in Shelton's name, but I'm doing the job.

"Some Work," Says Horne.

"You know there's some work on that thing. It isn't just putting the name in. Lord bless you no, child! That whole thing has to be leveled off, first with one kind of tool, and so on through four. Then the whole tablet has to be all re-lettered. But I'll tell you what. You know I have to be through by May 15th. I'm going to knock that in the collar and finish it between the 10th and that time.

"I've done lots of jobs," said Horne, "but this one sure is to my liking. You know, I'm an orphan, and, as I said, there is no one in our family but my old lady and me. But I have a little niece, Bessie. The other day I wrote to Bessie, and I said, said I, 'Bessie, your Uncle Jim is sure enough putting those letters back on that thing.' And when I get through I'm going to get the history of the place, take some pictures of the bridge, and then go home.

"You know, my old lady wants me to settle down, and for us

to live here in Washington. Now, I haven't a thing against this place. But, bless you, a stonemason has no home. Why, I've followed my work all my life. I've been all over the country—anywhere the work was.

Going Back to Dixie.

"And, anyway, when I've done what I wanted to I'm going back to my home, Moss Point, Miss., and settle down. But I sure have to be going on with that work now."

So saying, Mr. Horne scrambled up the bank, over the single plank that stood between him and the ground many feet below, and was soon safe on his little scaffold. Suddenly he turned around.

"Hi, don't you all want a piece of this?" and so saying he tossed a bit of the granite over the intervening space, the valley reechoing just afterward to the sound of his chisel, as he plied it, a song on his lips.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1909.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, 1207 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La.:

Restoration Davis name Cabin John Bridge all done except finishing touches, May 14. Souvenirs by express.

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D.

Chairman Monumental Committee U. C. V.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1909. 5 P. M.

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

Your telegram received this A. M. Visited Cabin John Bridge, and went on scaffold with Mr. Horne. Delivered your letter to him. He had received none of your former communications. Mr. Horne finished the cutting all the letters of the new inscription yesterday. He is now going over his work, doing the finishing touches here and there, as may be necessary to make his work smoother and more nearly perfect. He promised that he would write you tomorrow. I brought home with me from the scaffold the fragments of stone which I send herewith. Mr. Horne presented me with the enclosed photo taken yesterday, when he was completing the name of Mr. Davis, and I turn it over to you. I telegraphed you immediately upon my return to the city. Yours sincerely,

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D.

Chairman Monumental Com. U. C. Veterans.

[From Washington-Post, May 16, 1909.]

MUST FINISH WORK IN WEEK

Contract for restoring Davis' Name on Bridge extended.

Maj. J. J. Morrow, the engineer officer in charge of the Washington

Aqueduct, has extended for one week the time to complete the work of restoring the name of Jefferson Davis on the stone tablet at Cabin John Bridge.

The contract called for the work to be finished yesterday, but it is understood that bad weather interfered with its progress.

DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1909.

I telegraphed you yesterday the exact fact. The lettering of the entire inscription is all cut—was finished in the cutting Friday May 14th. The only remaining work to be done is to put on the finishing touches, so that all letters and the entire surface shall be as smooth as possible. To do this finishing will require several more days. Mr. Horne told me yesterday that even that would be done by next Thursday.

The souvenirs by express probably were not called for at the agency last evening and may not go forward till Monday. In the same box is a short statement letter. Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D.

Chairman Monumental Com. U. C. V.

N. B.—Remember that yesterday the 15th I myself was on the scaffold with Mr. Horne and saw his entire work, and that I saw that *all* the letters of the entire inscription were *already cut*.

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 17, 1909.

HON. J. M. DICKINSON, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir.—The “Cabin John Bridge” Committee appointed by the President of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association at its Convention in Richmond, Va., June, 1907, most respectfully request information from the Department of the Hon. Secretary of War as to the progress being made in the work of restoring the name Jefferson Davis on Cabin John Bridge, Washington, D. C. The chairman of the committee will appreciate advice from the War Department when the restoration is completed. Very respectfully,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, *President,
Confederated Southern Memorial Association.*

[Telegram.]

RICHMOND, VA., May 20, 1909.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, 1207 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La.:

Yours seventeenth received. Congratulations on your grand work restoration name Jefferson Davis to Cabin John Bridge.

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON,
Virginia Committee.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

920 Seventeenth Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1909.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, Pres't Confederate Southern Memorial Association.
Chairman Cabin John Bridge Committee.

1207 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Madam,—Your letter of the 17th inst, addressed to the Secretary of War, requesting information as to the progress being made in the work of restoring the name of Jefferson Davis on Cabin John Bridge has been referred to this office for reply.

I have to advise that the work was completed on the 19th inst.

Very respectfully,

JNO. J. MORROW.

Major, Corps of Engineers.

[This circular letter to each member of the Cabin John Bridge Committee, relieving them from further duty.]

MRS. _____

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 21, 1909.

The members of Cabin John Bridge Committee are congratulated on the success of their patriotic efforts to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored to its former place on the tablet on Cabin John Bridge, Washington, D. C.

The restoration is now completed, and the Cabin John Bridge Committee is thanked and relieved from further duty.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, *President,
Confederated Southern Memorial Ass'n; Chairman Cabin John Bridge.*

[Extract from letter from Mr. J. B. Horne, of Moss Point, Miss., who re-carved the name Jefferson Davis on Cabin John Bridge.]

MRS. W. J. BEHAN:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1909.

Dear Madam,—Your kind letter of the 19th came to hand to-day. I received a splendid letter to-day from Mrs. Hayes, which I shall hold very dear. It was a surprise to me, and contained a nice present, which came in good time. The pieces of stone that I sent you are from around the space where Jefferson Davis' name was erased. You will notice that the edge is dressed, showing the depth of the panel. I could not get off a very large piece, as it was so hard. I have a large piece that came from between the A and R in the word WAR, as Secretary of War, and several smaller pieces from the same line. I don't know yet what I shall do with the tools; would like to present them to the Museum at Richmond, and, if I am successful here, perhaps will at their next meeting. I made a great success of the

work and have been praised by people from all over the country. It was a terrible strain on me, but I am resting and getting ready for the struggle again. If I ever get back I will surely call on you, and let you know that there are some men still living that never forget.

Hoping that the souvenirs will reach you, I am,

Very truly yours,

304 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

J. B. HORNE.

[Letter from Lieut. Gen'l C IRVINE WALKER, Army Northern Virginia.
Department U. C. V.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT

United Confederated Veterans,

Lieut. Gen'l C. IRVINE WALKER, Commanding.

MY DEAR MRS. BEILAN:

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 25, 1909.

Yours of 22d inst. to hand. I certainly do rejoice with and add my congratulations that the splendid work that you advise me of has been completed. I think we have many evidences that the harsh feelings and bitterness engendered by the war, are passing away. It is a fortunate provision of an all-wise Providence that the gentle influence of *time* removes many of the acerbities of life. You and I are fortunate to have lived to see this, and to see, what is more remarkable, that even our quondam enemies are doing justice to our magnificent struggle for liberty.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you often at the Memphis Reunion. With all good comradely love,

I am, most sincerely,

C. IRVINE WALKER.

[New Orleans, Daily Picayune, May 30, 1909.]

**JEFFERSON DAVIS' NAME RESTORED ON CABIN
JOHN BRIDGE.**

**Work Completed and Name of Great Southern Leader Chiseled
on Tablet May 14th, by Captain James B. Horne, of
Miss Point, Miss.**

The name of Jefferson Davis has been restored to Cabin John Bridge, Washington, D. C. The last letter was cut May 14th, and the work is now complete.

Back of this restoration is a story of rare interest to the whole South. Coming just at this time it will be of special interest because on June 3d, next Thursday, the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis will be observed with the usual Memorial Day services and paying honor to the memory of sacred dead.

Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War in 1853, during the administration of Franklin Pierce. This celebrated bridge, a great engineering problem, was constructed during the ad-

ministration of Secretary of War Davis. His name was placed upon the tablet. In 1862, after the War of the States had broken out, the name of Jefferson Davis was ordered stricken off. It was erased with a chisel and the blank space has remained there until now restored.

To the Confederate Southern Memorial Association belongs the credit of having originated the project to secure a restoration of the name and having kept after it with unfailing energy until it was done. Mrs. W. J. Behan, 1207 Jackson Avenue, this city, is President of the Association. She is now serving her third term as President and in her tenth year. It was at the Convention in Richmond, Va., in June, 1907, that the movement to have this respect and honor shown the memory of the former great Confederate chieftain originated.

Along with the patriotic direction of the movement by the Ladies' Confederate Association must be mentioned the story of heroism and patriotism of Captain James B. Horne, of Moss Point, Miss., who has performed the mechanical work of restoring the name of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Horne is a stonecutter by trade, of Moss Point. When the project had reached the point of having the tablet resurfaced and the name re-entered upon it, Mr. Horne left Moss Point and went to Washington to secure the contract.

"Not for what there is in it, but for the love of my Southland and to be able to perform this little service in memory of Jefferson Davis," was the sentiment expressed by Mr. Horne as he took the train for the National Capital.

When it came to letting the contract, the firm of J. H. Shelton & Son, of Washington, underbid the stonecutter of Mississippi and secured the contract for \$147. Mr. Horne was sorely disappointed. He left his home in Moss Point with this one object in view. Determined to do the work at all hazards before ever returning to his native State, Captain Horne went to the contractors and offered to do the work for most nothing just to have the honor. He was given the job.

"It was a labor of love," wrote Mr. Horne to Mrs. Behan a few days ago, "but I feel that I have rendered a service for my people which nothing else could satisfy. I shall keep the tools with which this work has been done, twenty-four chisels and a hammer, and they shall never be used on another job if I can prevent it."

Dr. Samuel E. Lewis, Chairman of the Monumental Committee, U. C. V., wired Mrs. Behan from Washington on May 15th, as follows: "Restoration of Davis' name Cabin John Bridge all done except finishing touches May 14th. Souvenirs by express."

Mr. Horne also wrote Mrs. Behan of the final completion of the labor. The souvenirs mentioned consist of chips from the hard granite, while carving the name of Davis.

Captain Horne and his wife will now return to Moss Point. He wrote a letter detailing some of his experiences while restoring the name. He referred to the small pay and the difficult undertaking. Having to work directly in front of him he found it exceedingly difficult. Dr. Gerald Webb, of Colorado Springs, who had married into the Davis family, called on him

while at work. Since the completion Mr. Horne has received a delightful letter from Mrs. Addison Hayes, the only surviving child of President Davis.

The history of how the restoration of Davis' name was accomplished through the energies of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, Mrs. W. J. Behan, President, will form an interesting bit of Confederate history in years to come. It was at the Richmond Convention of the Association in 1907 that the first steps were taken. Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, of Colorado Springs, being present, spoke in favor of the movement. Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, a delegate from the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, of Richmond, Va., offered the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That we, the 'Confederated Southern Memorial Association,' in convention assembled, in the city of Richmond, Va., on this, the 1st day of June, 1907, do request the United States Government to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored to the tablet on Cabin John Bridge, from which it was removed during the war."

This resolution was amended by adding, "and that we invite the United Confederate Veterans and all other Confederate organizations to unite with the Confederate Southern Memorial Association in its effort to have the patriotic and historical purpose accomplished on or before June 3, 1908."

The resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted. The President of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association was authorized to appoint a committee to work in this connection, consisting of the heads of Confederate organizations and delegates to this Convention. The committee consisted of Hon. Adolph Meyer, member of Congress from Louisiana; General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief, U. C. V.; Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, President General, U. D. C.; Mr. John W. Apperson, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. C. V.; Mrs. Geo. S. Holmes, President Jefferson Davis Monument Association; Mrs. J. Enders Robinson and Mrs. Alfred Gray, delegates from the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, Richmond, Va.; Miss M. B. Poppenheim, delegate from the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. W. J. Behan, New Orleans, Chairman. Upon her return to New Orleans Mrs. Behan had a personal interview with Mr. Meyer, who expressed a hearty sympathy with the movement and readily consented to take charge of the matter in the name of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association. His advice was to be patient, and to act with prudence, that the matter should not be brought before Congress, but that it be left with the President or the Secretary of War. In July, 1907, Mr. Meyer wrote Mrs. Behan as follows: "I feel confident of success, a confidence warranted by several conferences that I have had with Secretary Taft."

In March, 1908, Congressman Meyer died. In April Mrs. Behan wrote United States Senator Murphy J. Foster, requesting him to take up the matter where Mr. Meyer had left off. Mr. Foster accepted the task and took up the matter with Secretary of War William Howard Taft upon his return from the

Philippines. Mrs. Behan wrote Secretary of War Taft, to his successor, General Luke E. Wright, and to President Roosevelt. Prompt and courteous replies were received which gave her every encouragement. General B. F. Eshleman, who was in Washington on business in December, 1908, called on the Secretary of War, who promised to take up the matter with President Roosevelt. Other negotiations continued until February, 1909, when President Roosevelt issued his order to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored to the commemorative tablet on Cabin John Bridge. There was great rejoicing in Confederate circles, and Mrs. Behan sent telegrams of thanks to the President, Washington officials, and other interested parties. By this act President Roosevelt won the esteem and admiration of all fair-minded persons North and South. Many congratulatory letters have been received by Mrs. Behan, and she wishes especially to thank General Clement A. Evans, Commander-in-Chief, U. C. V.; Dr. Thos. M. Owen, Historian General, U. S. C. V.; Colonel Lewis Guion, Chairman of History Committee, Louisiana Division, U. C. V.; Hon. C. C. Carlin, Member of Congress from Virginia; Major John J. Hood, of Jackson, Miss., and Mr. Walter P. Phillip, of Bridgeport, Conn., who had assisted the Committee by writing a personal letter to President Roosevelt.

General Evans wrote: "The replacing of Jefferson Davis' name means more than the building of a monument to him."

On May 21, 1909, of the current month, General Clement A. Evans, General Commanding, issued a special order, No. 13, in which he noted the restoration of the Davis' name and said:

"By this restoration an act of justice has been done to one of America's greatest statesmen. The fact is in itself trivial, but it is momentous in significance. It emphasizes the truth that our countrymen will recognize worth; that Mr. Davis, who was thoroughly Southern in his sentiments, can be truly valued by those who were once his enemies, and that he was actuated by lofty motives and conceptions of duty, as were other statesmen and soldiers of the Confederacy.

"It is possible that this desirable result would never have been reached had not our glorious women taken the matter in hand and pushed it to completion. The Confederate Southern Memorial Association started the work in 1907, and Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, of Richmond, and Mrs. W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, assisted by the U. D. C. and kindred organizations have the thanks of all Confederates for the accomplishment of this work."

On May 17th, of this month, Mrs. Behan released the Committee appointed in Richmond in 1907, and extended her sincere congratulations over the result. The Committee consisted of General Clement A. Evans, vice General Stephen D. Lee, deceased; Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, vice Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, retired; Mr. John W. Apperson, Mrs. George S. Holmes, Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, Mrs. Alfred Gray, Miss M. B. Poppenheim, Hon. Murphy J. Foster, United States Senator vice Hon. Adolph Meyer, deceased; Mrs. W. J. Behan, Chairman.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN CABIN JOHN BRIDGE COMMITTEE—
AT MEMPHIS, TENN., CONVENTION. C. S. M. A.,
JUNE 7-10, 1909.

THE NAME OF JEFFERSON DAVIS RESTORED TO TABLET ON CABIN JOHN
BRIDGE.

At the Annual Convention of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association held in Richmond, Va., May 30-June 3, 1907, this important work was inaugurated. On June 1st, Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, a delegate from the Confederate Memorial Literary Society of Richmond, Va., offered a resolution to this effect: "That the Confederate Southern Memorial Association take the necessary steps to have the United States Government replace the name of Jefferson Davis on the tablet of Cabin John Bridge, and that the United Confederate Veterans and all other Confederate organizations be invited to unite with the Confederate Southern Memorial Association in its efforts to accomplish this patriotic object. The President of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association was authorized to appoint a committee, which was done, and the committee was as follows: Hon. Adolph Meyer, M. C. from Louisiana; General Stephen D. Lee, Mississippi; Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, Mississippi; Mr. Jno. W. Apperson, Tennessee; Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, Virginia; Mrs. Alfred Gray, Virginia; Mrs. Geo. S. Holmes, S. Carolina; Miss Mary B. Poppenheim, S. Carolina; Mrs. W. J. Behan, Louisiana, chairman.

Shortly after my return to New Orleans from Richmond, I had a personal interview with Hon. Adolph Meyer, who declared himself in hearty sympathy with the movement and promised to do all in his power to bring it to a successful issue. In July, 1907, he wrote as follows: "I feel satisfied that we will succeed in the movement to restore the name of Jefferson Davis to Cabin John Bridge—a confidence warranted by the results of several conferences I have had with Secretary of War Taft, whose voice will be practically potential in the matter. However, we must indulge ourselves in patience and proceed tactfully, in order to meet conditions on all sides. It can not be forced immediately."

In the year 1908 it became necessary to change the personelle of the Cabin John Bridge Committee, owing to the death of Hon. Adolph Meyer, who died in March, 1908, and of General Stephen D. Lee, who departed this life on May 28th, same year. Those two vacancies were filled by the appointment of Hon. Murphy J. Foster, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, to succeed Hon. Adolph Meyer; and General Clement A. Evans, to succeed the late General Lee. Mrs. Henderson's term of office having expired in December, 1907, she re-



MRS. W. J. BEHAN.

The President of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

signed; and her successor, Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, was appointed to fill the place. In accepting, Mrs. Stone expressed thanks and appreciation for the appointment.

From the start to the finish I was ever on the alert, studying the best policy to be observed, and was in constant correspondence with the officials at Washington, D. C. Prompt, courteous, and encouraging replies were received from Hon. W. H. Taft while he was Secretary of War, from his successor, Hon. Luke E. Wright, and His Excellency, President Roosevelt.

Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, the Virginia member of the committee and the mover of this patriotic resolution, rendered valuable service. It was through her efforts that we succeeded in keeping the matter out of Congress.

General Clement A. Evans, also a member of the Cabin John Bridge Committee, was at all times in thorough accord with me, and was confident of success. He reported that he would write a strong letter to Hon. Luke E. Wright "in the true vein."

During the month of December, General B. F. Eshleman, a brave and gallant officer of the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, was called to Washington on business and at my request, he called on President Roosevelt and the Secretary of War in the interest of this important movement. He found the latter very favorably disposed and received assurances from him that the matter would be taken up with the President in a short time.

On January 9, 1909, the following letter was received from Hon. Luke E. Wright:

MY DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 21st ultimo, in regard to the desire of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored to Cabin John Bridge. I shall be pleased to take the matter up with the President and see what can be done.

Sincerely yours,

LUKE E. WRIGHT.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, President Confederate Southern Memorial Association, New Orleans.

It was soon after this date that President Roosevelt ordered Chief Engineer Marshall to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored to the commemorative tablet on Cabin John Bridge and directed that the order be made public on February 22d.

There was great rejoicing in all Confederate circles when this news was flashed across the wires. Thanks were sent in the name of

the Confederate Southern Memorial Association to President Roosevelt, Hon. Luke E. Wright, and Murphy J. Foster, United States Senator from Louisiana, who had charge of the matter after the death of Mr. Meyer.

By this act ex-President Roosevelt has written his name in imperishable lines. Congratulatory letters were received from General Evans, Commander-in-Chief, United Confederate Veterans; Col. Lewis Guion, chairman of the History Committee of the Louisiana Division; Mr. Walter L. Phillips, of Bridgeport, Conn., who had written to President Roosevelt asking that this tardy act of justice be done the name of Jefferson Davis; from Dr. Thos. M. Owen, Historian General, United Southern Confederate Veterans; Hon. C. C. Carlin, Member of Congress from Virginia, and others who were in sympathy with this movement.

General Evans wrote as follows: "I congratulate you with all my soul on your success," and closes his letter by saying, "Thanking you and even blessing you for the noble measures you are taking to establish whatsoever is right in Confederate circles, I am,

Your friend indeed,

"CLEMENT A. EVANS."

On May 15th I received a letter from Mr. J. B. Horne, the loyal and patriotic Mississippian who went on to Washington with a burning desire to carve the name of Jefferson Davis in its original place. Mr. Horne sent me a few small pieces of the stone that he chiseled off, and also a postcard showing him on the scaffold, carving the letter "s" in Davis. From Dr. Sam'l E. Lewis, Washington, D. C., Chairman Monumental Committee U. C. V., I received a letter dated May 16th saying: "The letters in the inscription were all cut yesterday. I was on the scaffold with Mr. Horne and I saw that all the letters of the entire inscription were cut on May 14th."

On May 20th a telegram was received from Mrs. J. Enders Robinson of the Virginia committee, saying: "Congratulations on your grand work, restoration name Jefferson Davis to Cabin John Bridge."

On May 21, 1909, the following letter was received from the War Department:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE.

920 Seventeenth St. N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1909.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, President Confederate Southern Memorial Association, Chairman Cabin John Bridge Committee, 1207 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La.:

Dear Madam.—Your letter of the 17th inst., addressed to the Sec-

retary of War, requesting information as to the progress being made in the work of restoring name of Jefferson Davis on Cabin John Bridge, has been referred to this office for reply.

I have to advise that the work was completed on the 19th inst.
Very respectfully,

JNO. J. MORROW,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

Upon receipt of this document the following notice was mailed to the several members of the committee:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 21, 1909.

The members of the "Cabin John Bridge" Committee are congratulated on their success of their patriotic efforts to have the name of Jefferson Davis restored to the tablet on Cabin John Bridge, Washington, D. C. The object of the committee having been accomplished, and the restoration being complete, the committee is thanked and relieved from further duty.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN.

President C. S. M. A. and Chairman "Cabin John Bridge Committee.

Committee:—General Clement A. Evans, vice General Stephen D. Lee, deceased; Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, vice Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, retired; Mr. John W. Apperson; Mrs. George S. Holmes; Mrs. J. Enders Robinson; Mrs. Alfred Gray; Miss M. B. Poppenheim; Hon. Murphy J. Foster, U. S. Senator, vice Hon. Adolph Meyer, M. C., deceased; Mrs. W. J. Behan, chairman.

Our recording secretary wrote to Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, the only surviving daughter of our distinguished chieftain, conveying to her the glad tidings that the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis to the tablet on "Cabin John Bridge" was completed on May 19, 1909. On June 5th I received the following letter from Mrs. Hayes, and will treasure it with others received at various times from her dear mother.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 29, 1909.

MRS. J. ADDISON HAYES, Colorado Springs, Col.:

Dear Mrs. Hayes,—I am directed by the president, Mrs. W. J. Behan, to advise you of the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis on the tablet on Cabin John Bridge, Washington, D. C. The order was issued by President Roosevelt, February 22, 1909, and the contract awarded to J. H. Shelton & Son, Washington, D. C. The actual work was done by Mr. James Buchanan Horne, a true son of Mississippi, who proved his devotion to the memory of your distinguished father by this labor of love.

The Confederate Southern Memorial Association rejoices in the fact that you were present at the Convention in Richmond, Va., June, 1907, when the resolution was adopted asking that the United States Government be requested to restore the name of Jefferson Davis to its rightful place on the tablet on Cabin John Bridge.

The members of the Association congratulate you and the American people on this truly patriotic and noble action of President Roosevelt, which will serve to strengthen our love for this glorious Republic.

Very respectfully,

DAISY M. L. HODGSON,

Rec. Sect'y C. S. M. A.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., 832 North Cascade Avenue, June 3, 1909.

DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

I am a chronic invalid and a terrible sufferer, and therefore write very seldom and very little, but in answer to Miss Hodgson's kind letter about Cabin John Bridge, I feel I must thank you for the noble and persistent efforts you made; and to you I feel is due the restoration of my father's name to its rightful place. * * * I hope you are all well, and may God bless you, dear loyal friend that you have been to my beloved father's memory. I may never see you again in this life, but I will never forget all you have done.

My greetings and best wishes to the members of the Association, and thanks for their congratulations. With love to you and yours,

Yours faithfully,

M. H. J. D. HAYES.

While it has been stated that at different times efforts have been made to have this act of justice done—and I personally am aware that Mr. Walter L. Phillips, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mrs. Longen and Mrs. Field, of Missouri, have written letters to Washington officials, in an endeavor to have the name restored—I believe I can safely assert, however, that the action of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association taken in Richmond, Va., June 1, 1907, at its Eighth Annual Convention was the first organized effort to have the name restored; and we are satisfied that it was through our constant and unceasing efforts that President Roosevelt was induced to issue the order to restore the name to its rightful place.

We are deeply grateful to all who assisted in this grand work, and are particularly desirous of expressing our appreciation of the gracious recognition of our services as contained in General Order



The entire tablet was "re-surfaced" without moving it from its position, and the original inscription, including the name of Jefferson Davis, was recovered.

No. 13, issued from United Confederate Veteran Headquarters, and which is here attached. Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
Chairman Cabin John Bridge Committee.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The C. S. M. A. regrets that the letters of Mrs. Emma Williamson, Historian of the "Joe Desha Chapter", U. D. C., Cynthiana, Kentucky, received August 1, 1909, were received too late to be mentioned in the report of the president (and chairman of the Cabin John Bridge Committee, of the C. S. M. A.), to the C. S. M. A. Convention, in Memphis, June, 1909. Mrs. Williamson sets forth in these two letters, her different conversations with, and appeals to various officials, to interest them in the restoration of Mr Davis' name. These letters are another proof of the general desire to have the name restored.]

[Memphis, Tenn., June 19, '09.]

THANK ROOSEVELT AND GEN. WRIGHT.

Memorial Association Acts—Appreciates Restoration of Davis' Name to Cabin John Bridge—Mrs. W. J. Behan, for Nine Years President of the Organization, is Again Honored by Unanimous Vote—Official Badges Adopted.

Be it resolved, That the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, in convention assembled, do hereby extend their grateful and heartfelt thanks to ex-President Theodore Roosevelt and to ex-Secretary of War Luke E. Wright for courtesy shown to the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, in restoring the name of Jefferson Davis to Cabin John Bridge, an act of justice which is appreciated by a united country.

As a heartfelt expression of esteem of the members of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association a resolution thanking ex-President Theodore Roosevelt and ex-Secretary of War Luke E. Wright for their part in the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis to the Cabin John Bridge in the city of Washington, D. C., was unanimously adopted by the tenth annual convention of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association as introduced by Mrs. C. B. Bryan, the local president, in the afternoon session yesterday, and a copy ordered sent to those two statesmen, who have again, after long and valued service, entered the ranks of public spirited citizens.



June 1, 1909.

VIRGINIA'S PART IN THE RESTORATION OF THE NAME OF
JEFFERSON DAVIS TO THE AQUEDUCT, THE CABIN
JOHN BRIDGE, AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA, U. S. A.

REPORT OF THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE, MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Mrs. W. J. Behan, President, and members of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Ladies.—I now have the honor to report Virginia's part in the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis to its place on the famous Cabin John Bridge, the aqueduct at Washington, D. C.

Under date of June 15, 1907, our president, Mrs. Behan, notified me of my appointment to the C. S. M. A., Cabin John Bridge Committee. I accepted at once. In July, 1907, Mrs. Behan appointed the Louisiana Congressman, Mr. Adolph Meyer, to represent the C. S. M. A. in all communications with the United States Government relating to our object of restoration.

During the summer of 1907, through correspondence with Mrs. Behan, two policies were decided on by Mr. Meyer, General Stephen D. Lee, Mrs. Behan, and myself. These policies were: first to avoid all newspaper mention, and second, to ask that the name of Mr. Davis be restored by a Commission of the War Department. We decided

that legislation should be our last resort. With these policies clearly understood, each one took up the work as assigned.

Within my jurisdiction (Virginia), there was little to do until April, 1908. During that month I learned that the Honorable C. C. Carlin, of the Eighth Virginia District, had introduced a bill in Congress, asking why the name of Jefferson Davis had been erased from the bridge. I wrote him inquiring if this was true. He replied as follows:

April 28, 1908.

MRS. J. E. ROBINSON, 113 3d St., South, Richmond Va.:

Dear Madam.—I have your favor of the 22d inst., and for your information will say that I have introduced a Resolution inquiring as to the reason for the elimination of the name of Jefferson Davis from the arch at Cabin John Bridge, and what steps, if any, have been taken to restore same. It is my purpose to press this resolution at the fall session of Congress.

I am glad to know we have a mutual friend in Mrs. A. S. Green. I esteem her friendship very highly. Very truly yours,

C. C. CARLIN.

RICHMOND, VA., 113 3d St. South, December 7, 1908.

HONORABLE C. C. CARLIN, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir.—By to-day's mail I enclose you a copy of the Minutes of this Association of 1907, with marked pages on a resolution adopted to restore the name of Jefferson Davis, ante-bellum Secretary of War, to the Cabin John Bridge.

With this letter I enclose a short account of the efforts of this Association for the above end; I will add, that this Association is more far-reaching than its name indicates, as it is an association of organizations—not of individuals in the usual sense, and I beg that you will think well before introducing a bill in Congress, that will assuredly arouse feeling in many Confederate men and women represented by the C. S. M. A.

Yours cordially,

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON.

Va. Committee on Cabin John Bridge. C. S. M. A.

This bill gave me great uneasiness, as legislation was just what we wanted to avoid. After much serious thought on the matter, I decided to postpone definite action until the convening of Congress in the following December, 1908. During the summer of 1908 the list

of officials coming to our aid increased, but a cautious quiet prevailed among those friends of our cause. Immediately after Congress convened, I wrote Mr. C. C. Carlin the following letters on December 7, 1908.

RICHMOND, VA., 113 3d. St. South, December 7, 1908.

HON. C. C. CARLIN, Washington, D. C.:

*Dear Sir,—*It having come to the knowledge of the officials of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association of New Orleans, La., that you intend to introduce a bill in the ensuing Congress of 1908-1909 demanding to know of that body why the name of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, was erased from the Cabin John Bridge, we, the officials, inform you with pleasure herein of the progress made by the C. S. M. A. to restore the name of Mr. Davis.

And we plead with you to withhold your bill, believing that by its absence our hands will be strengthened, and an advance will be made toward restoration; while the presence of such a bill as we understand you propose to offer, or in fact the presence of any bill bearing the name of Cabin John Bridge in relation to Mr. Davis, will tend to create confusion and misunderstanding. Furthermore, the worst passions of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in turn, of the Confederate Veterans, will be engendered, and our good work checked for many years to come. Now we implore you, as a Representative from a seceding State, as a friend of Confederates, as a citizen wishing harmony and peace in all sections for the betterment of the United States—we implore you to withhold your bill for a year, or more, until the C. S. M. A. has time to develop their plans for restoration. Relying upon your aid, we submit a summary of the facts:

CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

June 1, 1907—Resolution to restore name of Jefferson Davis adopted.

President instructed to appoint a Cabin John Bridge Committee.
This she did.

July, 1907—President C. S. M. A. wrote to her Congressional Representative, Adolph Meyer, who took the matter up at once, reporting to Mrs. Behan that he had several interviews with Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, that were most satisfactory.

1907—General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief, U. C. V., wrote Mrs. Behan, giving his active support.

1908—On the death of Mr. Adolph Meyer, Mrs. Behan referred the matter to Honorable Murphy J. Foster.

1908—Another friend was lost by the death of Gen. S. D. Lee. His successor, Gen. C. A. Evans, has taken the matter up with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Behan consulted other prominent men, but the above are directly connected with the matter. Now, the one idea common to all is, that the matter should progress slowly, and nearly all believe that the name should be restored quietly, by the War Department, through some Commission. This has always been my view of the case. Not wishing to weary you, and believing that you have sufficient facts to give you a clear idea of our work, I close, renewing my plea for your silence.

Very cordially yours,

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON,
Va. Com. Cabin John Bridge, C. S. M. A.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1908.

MRS. J. E. ROBINSON, Confederate Southern Memorial Association, 113 South 3d St., Richmond, Va.:

Dear Madam,—I have your favor of the 7th inst., and for your information will say, that I introduced a bill at the first session of the present Congress for the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis to Cabin John Bridge. Since the receipt of your letter, I do not feel disposed to press it at present. I have but one object in view, viz., the restoration of the name, and if you think it can be accomplished better without legislation, which I very much doubt, I am perfectly willing to suspend activity for a while in order that you may have an opportunity to work out your ideas.

Very truly yours,

C. C. CARLIN.

Address all communications to House of Representatives.

This courteous, most considerate, and remarkably wise course, toward the C. S. M. A., chosen by Mr. Carlin, gave us renewed confidence in final success.

In January and February, 1909, I wrote asking the co-operation of our Virginia Governor, our two United States Senators, and our Congressional Representatives. On receipt of their replies I mailed copies of same to Mrs. Behan, who expressed deep gratitude to Virginia. I herein give copy of our Governor's letter, with list of the Virginia officials who replied.

LIST OF VIRGINIA OFFICIALS HEARD FROM.

Senior Senator (U. S.) John W. Daniel.

Representatives (Congressional):

- 3d District—John Lamb.
- 5th District—E. W. Saunders.
- 6th District—Carter Glass.
- 7th District—James Hay.
- 8th District—C. C. Carlin.
- 9th District—Bascom Slemp.
- 10th District—H. D. Flood.

NOT HEARD FROM.

Junior Senator Thomas S. Martin.

- 1st District—W. A. Jones.
- 2d District—H. D. Maynard.
- 4th District—F. R. Lassiter.

Doubtless in the rush of Congressional duties, these latter gentlemen overlooked my letters.



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

RICHMOND, January 15, 1909.

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON,

113 South Third Street, Richmond, Va.:

My Dear Madam,—I am in receipt of your letter with enclosures, in reference to Cabin John Bridge. In reply will say I will be glad to aid in the matter referred to any way I can.

I return herewith the letters enclosed to me, as requested by you. With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours, CLAUDE A. SWANSON,

Enclosures.

Governor.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1909.

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON, 113 South Third Street, Richmond, Va.:

My Dear Madam,—Acknowledging your esteemed favor about the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis on Cabin John Bridge, I beg to say that it commands my consideration and sympathy, and at the proper time I will do whatever may be fitting.

I note the views set forth in copy of your letter to Mr. Carlin, with whom I will confer.

I am, madam, with great respect, Very truly yours,

JNO. W. DANIEL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1909.

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON, Va. Comr. Cabin John Bridge, 113 S. Third Street, Richmond, Va.:

My Dear Madam,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th and hasten to say that I shall gladly co-operate with our friends in restoring the name of Jefferson Davis to the Cabin John Bridge. It will be an agreeable duty to aid in honoring in any way the memory of Davis and of assisting you ladies in this cause.

Yours very truly, JOHN LAMB.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 1.

ROCKY MOUNT, VA., February 9, 1909.

MRS. J. E. ROBINSON, Richmond, Va.:

Dear Madam,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., relating to the matter of restoring to the "Cabin John Bridge", the name of Jefferson Davis, and beg to assure you that I will take great pleasure in aiding you to the accomplishment of your purpose, in any way possible.

Yours very truly,

E. W. SAUNDERS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 12, 1909.

MRS. J. E. ROBINSON, 113 Third St., South, Richmond, Va.:

My Dear Mrs. Robinson,—Referring to your letter of recent date, having reference to the restoration of the name of Mr. Davis to the Cabin John Bridge, I beg to say that it will give me great pleasure to co-operate with my associates in Congress in an effort to induce the War Department to replace Mr. Davis' name on that structure. I quite agree with you that it would be better to restore it through the War Department than by legislation.

Very respectfully yours, CARTER GLASS.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1909.

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON, 113 South Third Street, Richmond, Va.:

My Dear Madam,—I have your letter with regard to the restoration of the name of President Davis to the Cabin John Bridge, and can assure you that I will take pleasure in doing what I can to bring about this restoration.

Yours very truly,

JAMES HAY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1909.

MRS. J. E. ROBINSON, Richmond, Va.:

Dear Madam.—I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. in regard to Cabin John Bridge. I will be glad to co-operate with you in the matter.

Yours truly,

C. B. SLEMP.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1909.

MRS. J. E. ROBINSON, Richmond, Va.:

Dear Madam.—Your letter in reference to the move to restore the name of Jefferson Davis to the Cabin John Bridge, has been received, and I write to say that I will aid the movement to the extent of my ability.

Sincerely yours,

H. D. FLOOD.

These replies received prove Virginia the same patriot as of old, and ready with hearty accord to join Louisiana in pleading for the restoration to one of the pages of history of the name of Jefferson Davis, known to all men as of quiet dignity in prosperity, and of calm greatness in adversity.

I cannot close without expressing my admiration for the unassuming executive ability, the tact, and the judgment that our President, Mrs. W. J. Behan, has shown in bringing to the aid of the C. S. M. A. the co-operation of the highest Confederate and Federal officials, for this grand work of restoring the name of Jefferson Davis to the Cabin John Bridge Aqueduct, at Washington, D. C., U. S.

A last word for the genuine patriot, Mr. J. B. Horne, who, with his own hands re-surfaced the whole face of the tablet in the bridge, and then re-carved the entire inscription. To him we owe deepest and perpetual gratitude, and his name should be taught to our children forever.

With great distress at my enforced absence from our Convention, and from the ever-glorious gathering of our beloved Veterans, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON,
(Virginia Morgan).

Virginia Committee, of Cabin John Bridge, C. S. M. A.



GENERAL CLEMENT A. EVANS,

Commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, who announced officially to Confederates the restoration of the name.



HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS /
NEW ORLEANS, May 21, 1909 }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 13 }

I. The General Commanding has pleasure in expressing the satisfaction he feels in announcing officially that the name of JEFFERSON DAVIS has been restored to the tablet on "Cabin John Bridge." As Secretary of War of the United States he had been largely instrumental in constructing this aqueduct, and to note this fact his name with others had been placed on the tablet; but, during the War between the States, partisans caused it to be chiseled off, Mr. Davis being at that time the President of the Confederate States. By this restoration an act of justice has been done to one of America's greatest statesmen. The fact is in itself trivial, but it is momentous in significance: It emphasizes the truth that our countrymen will recognize worth; that Mr. Davis, who was thoroughly Southern in his sentiments, can be truly valued by those who were once his enemies, and that he was actuated by lofty motives and conceptions of duty, as were other statesmen and soldiers of the Confederacy.

II. It is possible that this desirable result would never have been reached had not our glorious women taken the matter in hand and pushed it to completion. The Confederate Southern Memorial Association started the work in 1907, and Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, of Richmond, and Mrs. W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, assisted by the U. D. C. and kindred organizations, have the thanks of all Confederates for the accomplishment of this work.

By command of

CLEMENT A. EVANS,

General Commanding.

Official:

Wm. E. Mickle.

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Extract from the Minutes of the Confederate Reunion held in Memphis, Tenn., June, 1909.]

COL. GUION'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Commander, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: During the time that Franklin Pierce was President of the United States, and Jefferson Davis was his Secretary of War, a number of important works were projected.

One of the most important, and as a splendid exhibition of engineering skill, was the Cabin John Bridge. As many of you know, this was a massive stone bridge spanning with a single arch two hundred and twenty feet in length, the Cabin John Creek, and by an aqueduct bringing water to the city of Washington from the falls of the Potomac.

On the arch was cut the names of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, and Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to commemorate the commencement of this work.

In 1862, by an order of the Secretary of the Interior, the name of Jefferson Davis was erased. This was done when sectional feeling was very strong in the North against Jefferson Davis, who was then President of the Confederate States of America, and while the act cannot be condoned, it can be understood, when we consider the bitter feeling then existing. It suffices to say, that the act of erasure was not a wise one, because Jefferson Davis was then the Secretary of War, and the chipping of his name from the arch did not destroy a historical fact, and the erasure only accentuated it. I am glad to say that in the last few years a much more liberal opinion is being expressed by many in the North as to the character and reputation of Jefferson Davis, and they are beginning to understand him, and give him his true place in history.

(One of the recent pleasant incidents, and which has caused a warm glow in the hearts of the Confederate soldiers, is the splendid action of Captain Fremont and Commander McCormick, in the ceremonies connected with the presentation of the silver service from the State of Mississippi to the warship *Mississippi*, and on which appeared the bust of Jefferson Davis.)

This act of erasure has always been resented by the Southern people, and a number of Confederate women have been particularly active in the good work of having the name of Jefferson Davis restored to the arch, and we now have the pleasure of knowing that this act of justice has been done, and that the work of restoration fell to the lot of a Mississippi workman.

General Orders No. 13, from Headquarters of United Confederate Veterans, properly pays tribute due to the act of restoration and to the part played by Confederate women:

The following are the resolutions alluded to by Col. Guion, which were offered by Major J. W. Gaines, of Army of Tennessee, Camp No. 2, of New Orleans, and were adopted by the Convention:

It is but right and proper that the United Confederate Veterans here assembled in annual Convention in the City of Memphis, Tenn., should give expression of their approval of the order recently issued by Ex-President Roosevelt, for the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis on the tablet of Cabin John Bridge, Washington, D. C.

This act of justice must commend itself to every true American patriot and will place the name of Jefferson Davis where it rightfully belongs as a matter of history; therefore, be it

Resolved. That we, the United Confederate Veterans, do express our appreciation to the United States Government for this recognition of the services of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, and for his further proof of the desire of the Federal Government to blot out all that remains of sectional prejudice and thus unite this great people under one banner; and furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the Confederate Southern Memorial Association for its action in bringing this subject so forcibly to the minds and attention of the officials at Washington by the adoption of a resolution to this effect at its annual Convention in Richmond, June 1st, 1907.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1909.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, New Orleans, La.

I have tools paid fifty dollars will write.

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES BUCHANAN HORNE, STONECUTTER.

The Washington Aqueduct, known as Cabin John Bridge, forms part of the system which supplies the city of Washington, D. C., with water. It is 420 feet in length, its span is 250 feet—one of the largest stone arches in the world. It was begun building in 1853, while Jefferson Davis, of the State of Mississippi, was Secretary of War. During the War between the States the name of Jefferson Davis was erased through order of Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, by John Babbinger, a stone-cutter workman. In 1909, President Roosevelt ordered the name to be restored. J. B. Horne, a stone-cutter from Moss Point, Miss., subcontracted the work from the original contractor for the sum of \$127.75. He began the work of restoration Tuesday, April 13th. The completion of the restoration of



JAMES BUCHANAN HORNE,

And the tools that were used for the first and the last time on the restoration. They will be deposited in the Davis Annex of the Memorial Hall, in New Orleans. The tools are now owned by Mrs. W. J. Behan.

the name of Jefferson Davis was effected Friday, May 14, 1909. The dressing of the work and final completion was ended May 19, 1909.

The tablet was of the dimensions of 5 feet high by 11 feet long, embracing an area of 55 square feet. It was necessary to remove the entire inscription to a depth of one inch, and re-cut the same with the restoration of the name of President Davis.

The tools with which this work was done consisted of twenty-four chisels and one hammer bought new for that work, and have never been used on any other work. These aforesaid tools are hereby sold to Mrs. Katie Walker Behan, of New Orleans, Louisiana, this 14th day of July, 1909, for the sum of fifty dollars, and are herewith turned over to her.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1909.

J. B. HORNE.

District of Columbia, ss.:

On this 14th day of July, A. D. 1909, personally appeared before me the said J. B. Horne, who being duly sworn, according to law, declared the matter and things set forth in the foregoing instrument to be true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief, and the execution of same his act and deed. JOHN L. FLETCHER.

[Seal.]

Notary Public, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1909.

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON, Richmond, Va.:

My Dear Madam.—I thank you for the favor of the information and suggestions contained in your note, and the copy of the letter written Mrs. Behan.

In attending to the matter entrusted to my hands by Mrs. Behan, I shall endeavor to safeguard beyond question the identity of the tools and the legal transfer to Mrs. Behan.

I am very glad to learn that my letter to Mrs. Behan met with your approval. Yours very respectfully,

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D.

Chairman Monumental Committee U. C. Veterans.

LETTER FROM HON. ALBERT ESTOPINAL, LOUISIANA MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1909.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, New Orleans, La.:

My Dear Mrs. Behan.—Immediately upon receipt of your wire, requesting me to see Dr. Lewis regarding the tools, I sent my secretary to Mr. Horne's residence and learned that Dr. Lewis had just been there and purchased the tools. The evening of the same day the Doctor called on me to inform me of that fact. I am very glad you secured the tools, as I consider that you are rightfully en-

titled to them. No one furnished with the facts leading to the restoration of the original inscription on Cabin John Bridge can question the efficiency of your splendid work in bringing about that result, and the claim of no other person to the credit can be seriously maintained.

Very respectfully yours,

ALBERT ESTOPINAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1909.

DEAR MRS. BEHAN:

To-day I succeeded in getting all the tools marked by Mr. Horne. I think you will readily understand the inscriptions. I had to purchase for the work a set of steel letters at \$2.20, and I paid Mr. Horne \$5.00.

I am arranging to have a suitable box made for the tools, which will serve as a cabinet. I finally concluded it best to have that work done here, as it will avoid handling of the tools by strangers, and possible loss, should the matter be delayed to be done in New Orleans.

Herewith I hand you *Memorandum Sketch*, which is descriptive and should be preserved. It is rather crude, but practical. I am sorry it is not in better style. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D.

Chairman Monumental Committee U. C. Veterans.

FINAL REPOSITORY OF THE TOOLS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., 1207 Jackson Ave., August 7, 1909.

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON, Chairman "Cabin John Bridge" Publication Committee, Richmond, Va.:

My Dear Mrs. Robinson. —In reply to your question as to the disposition of the tools, I desire to state that the tools used in the restoration of the name of Jefferson Davis on Cabin John Bridge will be placed in the Jefferson Davis Annex at Memorial Hall in New Orleans.

The Jefferson Davis Annex of Memorial Hall in New Orleans contains many precious reliques of the President of the Confederate States of America, and of his daughter "Winnie," the Daughter of the Confederacy. The Annex has been set apart exclusively for the reliques of the Davis family.

At present the tools are the property of Mrs. W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, La.

Yours very fraternally,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,
President C. S. M. A.

Sample of *Sarcinibacillus* on *Candida* — Child No. 24.

J.E.R. = 15.09.

Tools
used by
J B Horne - Stone-cutter
Restoration of name of
Jefferson: Davis
ON.
Cabin John Bridge

1909.

The original drawing of the above will be deposited with the tools in
Memorial Hall, New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., 1207 Jackson Ave., August 7, 1909

MRS. J. ENDERS ROBINSON, Richmond, Va.:

My Dear Mrs. Robinson,— You are hereby appointed Chairman of the "Cabin John Bridge" Publication Committee, of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association.

You are vested with full authority to contract for the printing of a book to contain a record of all that relates to the restoration of the name Jefferson Davis, on Cabin John Bridge, at Washington, D. C., as executed under the direction of the "Cabin John Bridge" Committee of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association.

The cost of publication to be according to estimate submitted by the Richmond Press, Inc., of Richmond, Va., the size of edition, time of delivery, proof-reading, and all other details are left in your hands. As Chairman of this Publication Committee you will solicit subscriptions from Memorial Associations and other parties interested, and have said subscriptions made payable to you.

Yours very fraternally,

MRS. W. J. BEHAN,

President C. S. M. A.

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